ERS AND NEWSMEN.

d for sale by

TERMS

OSTAGE.

RMER'S GUIDE PRACTICAL AGRICULTUI OR THE TWO VOLUMES st paid) to California and Or o every other part of the U d,) \$6. This work is no

NARD SCOTT & CO., PEDLERS' HEADQUARTER CARY & GETZ. Publishers,

ANIA BAILBOA ntral Route to the West. ort, and fare as low at all tin ets, apply at the office of the N

PSIA AND FITS. ORME, the great curer of C eral years so badly afflicted

CATHARTIC PILLS, Sugar Coated.)

TIRED PHYSICIAN, cars of age, whose sands

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The National Era is published every Thurs on the following terms: Single copy, one year Three copies, one year Five copies, one year Ten copies, one year . . . 15.00 Ten copies, six months 8.00 Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 is commission on each yearly, and 25 cents

mission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, and the case of Clubs.
A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle son making it up to a copy for 6 months; club has been forwarded, additions est be made to it, on the same terms.

gingle copy, six months

G. BAILBY, EDITOR AND PRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XII. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858. SEEL TO YAM , YAGERUHT

THE NATIONAL ERA: W. A. S. INCOME. C., AMAY 95, 1858.

THE NATIONAL ERA: W. A. S. INCOME. C., AMAY 95, 1858.

The Confirmal Object.

The

NO. 595.

and between ten and one to persons who live do-mestic, quiet lives, like ourselves; quite apart from the contrast which the gayety and bright-ness of the one, and the leneliness and dark-

ness which the other, must of course present, they seem periods of two separate existences,

they seem periods of two separate existences, one of which is not without a certain terror for us. Whenever I have chanced to be called up at night, from illness in the house or other cause, although I soon get my brain in order for working purposes, I am a long time coming to myself; the business that I have been in such times set to do has always appeared, in a sid-like the familiar places unnot.

sel ever came near enough, on account of the breakers, to see any signal such as they could make from the sea; they had left no word at home of whereabouts they were going; and, even should they be found, it was very improbable that means could be devised for their rescue, while they had still the strength and spirit to take advantage of them. The boys looked at one another in blank dismay, as they thought of all these things.

We have the latest poetic accounts of you, you see, up here at Fusabad, which, indeed, is almost as much in the world, and quite as civilized a town, as your Southampton. Arden is here, and will take his leave at the same time with us for England. How I long for you all to see dear Ellen and the child."

Not more than we longed for them, be sure! How we pleased ourselves with imagining what what sort of person—pretty and good tempered, we were certain—Charles's Ellen would be! And that aweet baby. too, whom we loved in

we were the more frightened with looking at each others faces. Four faunt but fourteen then—with her brown hair hanging about her shoulders, and her large eyes starting out of their bed. Herbert—thirteen—wery pale, with his mouth set in an artificial smile, now little.

The last message some such words as these:

"Robert Havria is in the Gull's Hole upon want to get the last message some such words as these:

"Robert Havria is in the Gull's Hole upon who always took the most cheering view of matter their bed. Herbert—thirteen—very pale, with his mouth set in an artificial smile, now little.

The last message some such words as these:

"Robert Havria is in the Gull's Hole upon who always took the most cheering view of matter their bed. Herbert—thirteen—very pale, with his mouth set in an artificial smile, now little.

The last message some such words as these:

"Robert Havria is in the Gull's Hole upon who always took the most cheering view of matter their bed. Herbert—thirteen—very pale, with his mouth set in an artificial smile, now little.

The last message some such words as these:

"Robert Havria is in the Gull's Hole upon where, one day, we got a letter from our Charley, confirming-our worst fears; words which, from him who always took the most cheering view of matter their bed. Herbert—thirteen—very pale, with his mouth set in an artificial smile, now little.

looked at one another in blank dismay, as they thought of all these things.

"My poor, dear mother," said the fisher lad, with a groan, for he was her only hope.

"Supposing one dropped," asked Charles, thoughtfully, after a few moments, "would this tide carry one for certain on to shore in the fishing bay?"

"Yes," said the other, "and within the next hour, to a certainty, but it would be only as a dead corpse, Master Charles."

"God alone knows that," quoth Charley; "we must trust in him."

"We we were certain.—Charles's Ellen would be!

And that sweet baby, too, whom we loved in advance ever so much, and kissed, and dandled, and made much of, already in anticipation! Whether would our Charley himself be changed or no? How much would he have to tell us, after his five years' absence! What a merry, merry Christmas it would turely be!

Then came the first rumors of revolt to shadow this fair picture. Again the soldier-crowded ships began to pass in quick succession before us over the eastward see: but this time.

measure, weird-like, the familiar places unnatural, and my friends themselves what the Scotch call "uncanny." I think most people will feel what I mean. On this night of the tempets we were all excessively terrified. It was long before the candles could be lit, (the wind poin so everywhere;) and when that was done, we were the more frightened with looking at each others faces. Four Janet bet fourteen "Robert Havris is in the Gull's Hole upon Wadden Cliff; he has lost hold of the rore."

Then came the first rumors of revolt to shadow this fair picture. Again the soldier-crowded ships began to pass in quick succession before us over the eastward sea; but this time, how much more of our selfish hear is they bore with them. How prayerfully, women though we were, we wished God speed to rifle-ball and bayonet lone day, we got a letter from our Charley, confirming-our worst fears; words which, from him who always took the most cheering view of mat-

where the continued of the continued of

Methods of the control of the contro

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHARLEY

THE COLUMN AND THE

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

Money may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to. hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

what modified. The bill was reported from the Thursday, May 20, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. Hammond presented the credentials of the Hon. Arthur P. Hayne, appointed a Senator by the Governor of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Josiah J. Evans; which were read, and the oath prescribed by law administered, and Mr. Hayne took his seat.

The Homestead bill was called up as the special order of the day, and was advocated by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Johnson, in enforcing the advantages of the bill, said the policy was not new or unsupported. Moses had enunciated its principles in his Hebrew economy; Vattel had sanctioned it in his commentaries on public law, and President Jackson had advocated it in his messages to Congress. It was charged with being

President Jackson had advocated it in his mes-sages to Congress. It was charged with being a demagogical proposition. If so, then the Congress of 1791, in giving lands to certain settlers, and Washington, in signing the bill passed at that date, had early begun to practice

condition by a change of location; and who would object to a policy which promised this beneficial result to the individual man? Wher-

beneficial result to the individual man? Wherever found, the laborer would still be a loyal citizen of the same Republic.

Mr. J. proceeded to review certain statements made by Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, during the Kansas debate. He dissented from so much of that Senator's language as seemed to imply that men who labored with their hands, and for a stipulated price, were therefore slaves. Socrates and Archimedes and Paul each wreathy the hands. staves. Socrates and Archimedes and Paul each wrought with their hands. Were they to be called "slaves?" Such statements and auch doctrines were not only false in themselves, but were calculated to do infinite mischief in the South, where the number of slaveholders was small in comparison with the free white and non-slaveholding population.

Though it was true that the number of slave-

Though it was true that the number of slave-holders did not represent all who were directly interested in the maintenance of Slavery, it was also true that such invidious comments on mau-ual labor tended to engender opposition to Sla-very itself. If extreme men in the North and extreme men in the South would alike discon-tinue the use of irritating and insulting lan-grage, be thought the prece and harmony of guage, he thought the peace and harmony of the country would soon be restored, while the people would be left free to see that the interwould in the end perceive this great truth.

HOUSE. The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government was the prominent subject of consideration. The important item of over a million of dollars for the completion of the Washington aqueduct was retained. The item providing a million of dollars for the extension of the Capitol was stricken out by a very decided vote. The bill was then passed.

then passed.
Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said he desired to call up the Ohio contested election case; but be-fore doing so, he would present a report from the Committee on Elections in the Minnesota case, and ask that the resolution closing the report be read. If there was no objection, he would ask to have the case disposed of now.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, presented the views of a portion of the minority of the

committee on the Minnesota case, and remark-ed that it involved new and important ques-tions, upon which he thought the House could not act intelligently before they had seen the reports in print. He therefore hoped the subect would be postponed for a day or two.
Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said he had not been able to agree to all the ressoning of his colleague on the committee, [Mr. Gilmer,] although he came to the same conclusion. He

The resolution reported by the majority he committee was read, as fellows: Resolved, That W. W. Phelps and James M. Cavanaugh, claiming seats as members of this House from the State of Minnesota, be admit

admission and qualification shall not be construed as precluding any contest of their right to seats which may be hereafter instituted by any person having right so to do.

The minority reports (which were not read) both conclude with a resolution that Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh, claiming seats from Minnesota, are not entitled to be admitted and

worn as members of the House.

Mr. Harris said he was not disposed to pres the matter, but would move to postpone for

ministration party to force immediate action; but it was resisted by the Republicans, who re-sorted to the usual Parliamentary expedients until, the reports having been orde printed, an adjournment was carried.

Friday, May 21, 1858.

In the Senate, after the usual morning husi ness, numerous private bills were considered

ing spent in a useless struggle on the question of the admission of the Representatives from Minnesota-one side trying to bring the House to immediate action, the other side resisting it after hours spent in this way, an adjournment

Saturday, May 25, 1858.

SENATE.

A bill was reported from the Committee or Finance, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a loan to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars. Mr. Hunter gave no-tice that he would call it up for consideration to-day. The special order, being the homestead bill, was briefly discussed during the day's sea sion, by Messrs. Clingman, Hayne, H Reid, and Crittenden, in opposition to the measure; and by Messrs. Hale, Doolittle, John measure; and of measure; and burkee, who spoke in its support. On the one hand, it was urged it favor of the bill, that it would tend to amelior ate the condition of the poor, and would lesser vice and crime in our cities by opening means of honest labor in the West. The land were not to be given away, but were grante were not to be given away, but were granted in consideration of occupancy and cultivation, which constituted the fuedamental title of all private property in a public domain. On the other hand, it was urged, against the bill, that its operation would be unequal and unjust, tending to induce emigration from one part of the country to another, and thus working a transfer of nolitical power. It was also accorded transfer of political power. It was also argued that the measure, by granting a bounty to the private citizen, proceeded on a principle of private citizen, proceeded on a principle of Government patronage, which was as unsound in theory as in practice it would be disastrous to individual enterprise. Without coming to any decision on the bill, the Senate adjourned at half past three o'clock.

The bill making appropriations for the leg-islative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government was reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means, with a recommendation that the House concur in fourteer

The question upon the admission of the Minnesota members was taken, after some discussion, and decided in the sffirmative, and Messrs Phelps and Cavanaugh were qualified and tool their seats.

The Ohio contested election case then occ The Ohio contested election case then occur pied several hours; but, before taking a vote, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the pres-ervation and repair of fortifications and other works of defence, and, after several speeches on miscellaneous subjects, the Committee rose,

Monday, May 24, 1858.

During the session, a report and are presented by May 18 of the Committee of the Comm

diciary, affirming the right of Messas. Bright and Fitch to the seats they now hold as Senators from the State of Indiana. Mr. Pugh having moved that the report and documents in the case be printed, Mr. Trumbull, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked for a postponement of the question until he could examine the

mittee on Foreign Relations.

It provides that in case of flagrant violati a demagogical proposition. If so, then the Congress of 1791, in giving lands to certain settlers, and Washington, in signing the bill passed at that date, had early begun to practice the demagogue's arts.

He desired to build up the great middle class of the people, and to do away at once with our aristocracy on the one hand, or a rabble on the other. The public lands had been lavished on States and corporations. He thought it was now high time to place them within the reach of all the people. At the present rate of dispensing them, it would require more than six hundred years to fill up and occupy our public domain. If it be said that this measure, by offering a boon to emigration, would tend to depopulate the Southern States, it was only on the supposition that the laborer could better his condition by a change of location; and who

to introduce a bill to facilitate communication been the Atlantic and Pacific States by elec-tric telegraph; which was read twice, and re-ferred to the Committee on the Post Office and

hat the Senate proceed to the consideration of he bill making appropriations for repairing and securing the works at the harbor of Chicago, and securing the works at the harbor of Chicago, Illinois. He thought it important, if any action was to be taken on these intermal improvement bills during the present session, that they should be considered without delay.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 27.

Mr. Hunter moved postpone all prior orders, so as to proceed to the consideration of the bill

Mr. Wade hoped all the friends of river and narbor improvements would stand by these bills, in preference to all appropriation or loan bills, because it must be perfectly evident that oills, he cause it must be perfectly evident that if they were now set aside they must be lost, while there was no danger that any of the appropriation bills, or the loan bill, or any other necessary public measure that ought to be passed, would fail of being passed before the lay of adjournment.

The question being taken, the motion of Mr.

Inter was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 19.

Mr. Wilson reviewed the growing expendences of the Government during the last few administrations, and criticised the estimates Administrations, and criticised the estimates of the present Secretary of the Treasury, who, he thought, had greatly miscalculated for the future, as he undeniably had done with regard to the last few months.

Mr. Collamer alluded to the present condi-

Mr. Collamer alluded to the present condition of the Treasury, as being but a fulfilment of predictions made on the eve of the last hasty and ill-digested medification of the tariff.

After further remarks by Messrs. Hunter, Hayne, Cameron, and others, Mr. Bigler moved to amend the bill by providing that the notes issued under it should be transferable with the coupons attached. Experience had shown.

issued under it should be transferable with the coupons attached. Experience had shown, said Mr. B., that a "coupon loan" is more readily negotiated and is preferred by capitalists. The amendment was carried.

The section of the bill providing for two additional clerks in the Treasury Department, after being amended, on motion of Mr. Bigler, so as to authorize the appointment of only one, was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, stricken out altogether—vens 26. navs 20. ogether—yeas 26, nays 20.

Mr. Wilson further moved to amend the bill

y limiting the amount authorized for the expense of engraving the plates, &c., to \$5,000 instead of \$20,000; which motion was adopt-

After some further discussion of the bill, Mr. immons moved an amendment providing for a ome valuation of imported goods; which was rdered to be printed.

The session was principally occupied in the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

To the bill from the Senate to authorize the reganization of the fire department a substi-nte was reported, authorizing the cities of Vashington and Georgetown, each for itself, to organize and regulate a paid fire depart-nent, in lieu of volunteer companies, and ap-

iating \$15,000 to aid in the purchase of propriating \$15,000 to and in the purchase of four steam fire engines, and \$12,000 towards a fire-alarm and police telegraph. This bill, under the rules, had to undergo the scrutiny of the Committee of the Whole.

of the Committee of the Whole.

The House thereupon went into Committee; and, after reporting favorably on the Senate bill to incorporate the Columbian Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind, took up the bill regulating municipal elections in the city of Washington. This bill led to much discussion, principally on the question of citizenship and suffrage. It was finally laid aside to be reported favorably to the House, is as was also the bill to organize a paid fire department, and the bill to reimburse the corporation of Georgetown money advanced to con-

partment, and the bill to reimburse the corpo-ration of Georgetown money advanced to con-struct the Little Falls bridge.

A long discussion ensued on a bill to author-ize a railroad throughout Pennsylvania ave-nue; but Lo vote was taken, and the last two or three hours of the sitting were occupied in the discussion of miscellaneous subjects, not mitting Kansas and Slavery.

The Senate, during the morning hour, took n the Chicago harbor improvements bill for

After which the Fifteen Million Loan bill was taken up, and Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, proceeded to deliver a lengthy speech pon his amendment.

In the House, the Campbell election case ame up. By a vote of 116 to 91, Mr. Campbell's seat was declared vacated. He then arose and left the Hall. By a test vote of 108 to 104, the contestant, Mr. Valladigham was leclared entitled to the seat.

This vote has been looked for with consider able anxiety, to determine the position of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Mr. Campbell's case was so clear, that two or three Souther Democrats voted for him. Upon the final vote upon the Harris resolution, amended, the ma jority for Mr. Vallandigham was seven, three or four gentlemen having left, after the previous test vote had been taken upon the amendmen to Mr. Harris's resolution Three or four of the Anti-Lecompto

crats voted for the Harris resolution, which pro posed to refer the case to the people of Ohio The entire American vote was given for Mr After the vote was declared, Mr. Vallandi

ham was sworn in.

The verdict of the coroner's jury on the railroad disaster near Utica, N. Y., is direct and
explicit. There is none of the usual "nobody
to blame" tone about it. The deaths were
caused "by the insecurity of the bridge, owing
to the same being decayed and rotten," and
"the deaths were caused by culpable neglect."
Evarts, the track-master, swore that he ex
amined the bridge a week before the disaster
and struck the timbers with a harmone here amined the bridge a week before the disaster, and struck the timbers with a hammer, but there was abundant testimony that the principal timbers were rotten, and had been known to be so for a long time by the en ployes of the road; the timber in the lower cord was so rotten that it could be picked to pieces with the fingers, and the wonder is that the structure had not been cracked months before. It was proved that the bridge was at first built of unsound timber, bastard elm, not fit for any such use. It is said that the grand jury of Oneida county will take up the matter, and the road, master and other responsible officers of the company will no doubt be indicted.

Mr. Wheeler is the accredited agent for A Republican Governor . . Era, in Cincinnati, Ohio,

Mr. L. T. Park, of Mount Union, Ohio, will

peive and forward subscriptions for the Era,

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858.

AMERICAN ART AND THE CAPITOL. The conduct of Capt. Meigs, superintendent the construction of the new wings to the Capitol, and other public works of magnitude, s the subject of frequent and severe criticism. We suppose no one can take exception to his work, on the ground that the material is not is due to him, how much to Mr. Walter, the architect, and whose services have been in constant requisition, it is not important to determine. It is enough to know that, when completed, the Capitol will be one of the grandest buildings in the world, a noble monumen American architecture, honorable to the rchitect who planned and the superintenden who has directed its construction.

But no one man is equal to all things. Capt Meigs may be unexcelled in civil engineering, may possess an excellent taste in architectur ut may be neither a painter nor sculptor—nei her a Peale nor Powers. And yet, if we are not nisinformed, he has assumed the entire control of the decoration of the Capitol, making his own taste the absolute standard of works of art. In the exercise of this extraordinary prerogative, he seems to have ostracized American artists, employing a host of French, German and Italian workmen, generally under the su perintendence of an Italian, who are making its walls grotesque with mythological fables and reproductions from the ruins of Pompei

and Herculaneum. A few months ago, a Convention of America artists, from all sections of the country, was held in the Smithsonian Institution, not to proscribe foreign art, but to present the claims of American art. They agreed upon a memoria in which reference was made to the decortion of the Capitol. They showed the imporance of the work, in relation to the history of the country and its fame, and suggested that a commission be created by Congress consisting of artists and men skilled in the art of design, to whom should be intrusted the supervision of works of art for the Public Buildings, so that the paintings, frescoes, and statu-ary, under such direction, should have a national character, and be able to bear the test of the nicest criticism. This memorial is now before Congress, and Mr. Marshall of Kentucky has moved for a special committee on the sub ject. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in acting upon it. Every American is interested in it. The great works of the Capitol, in which the People have invested so many millions of treasure, should be adorned by the

highest art.

Captain Meigs claims that the mere decoration of the building belongs properly to its architecture, and is strictly under his charge. He will hardly be sustained in such a view. A correspondent thinks the Captain is too much inclined to stretch his authority, and not only correspondent thinks the Captain is too much inclined to stretch his authority, and not only to assume power, but claim credit, that does not belong to him. He says—we use his own words, for the friends of the Superintendent should know the dissatisfaction his course has awakened—that "Captain Meigs claims to be awakened—that "Captsin Meigs claims to be ficult to believe that the Spanish desired of the system of the new Hall of Representatives, of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of these two great Powers, or even of Great of the system of ventilation, &c., and has had of the system of ventilation of the system of the system of ventilation of the system of the under the Hall, thus, 'M. C. Meigs, Inv.,' and also upon the beams upon the dome: all of which was planned by Mr. Walter, and approved ish Government far more depends than upon ish Government far more depends than upon of by the President, before Captain Meigs was brought to Washington. The plans have been carried out in every particular, and Captain Meigs has no more claim as inventor, than the writer of this article. These piracies of reputation have been perpetrated in the face of all our citizens, and without rebuke."

We cannot speak on this point from any per onal observation, nor have we any persons eelings in the matter; but our correspon gives utterance to opinions we hear expressed very day. That Captain Meigs has discharge his own proper duties with great ability, w ave not the slightest doubt-but there is ground for the belief that he has attempted nore than he is equal to, and assumed powe over a subject not within his sphere. If this be so, Congress ought to apply the remedy.

CORRUPTION IN WISCONSIN.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has just closed protracted session, and given to the world the report of an investigating committee, which ppens up a history of bribery and corruption in egislation such as hardly finds its parallel since the creation. We know of but one instance in the history of this country where such wholesale traffic in white men was carried on, and that was in Georgia, some sixty years ago. There the entire Legislature was bribed, in the case of the Yazoo Grant. The Legislature sold several millions of acres of the Yazoo lands for a nominal consideration to a company of speculators. Every member was given lands by the company-about one thousand acres a-piece The matter became known, and the people met at Milledgeville, the seat of Government, and burnt the journal and records of the Legislaburat the journal and records of the Legislaburat the problem of the problem of the legislaburation of the problem of the legislaburation of the problem of the legislaburation of the l ture, on the public green. Happy would it be for the people of Wisconsin, if they could blot out the recollection, and consume by fire, the evidences of their shame. Gladly would we draw the veil of oblivion between them and the eyes of the world. The disclosures are sufficiently disgraceful and humiliating to all parties, to induce us to pass them by with averted eyes; but as the Government organ in this city a few days since called attention to the subject, ture, on the public green. Happy would it be a few days since called attention to the subject, in an article headed "Black Republican Officials in Wisconsin," we may be pardoned if we point out the reason why our neighbor and his party friends have little cause for self-glorific tion over this Wisconsin investigation. To spoken, this investigation was set on foot by them, and was fought step by step by nearly every Democrat in the Legislature. Why they prosed it, and why we say that our neighbor has little cause for congratulation, will presently appear. A friend has furnished us with a cop of the report, and such other information enables us to say that the La Crosse Railroa Company bribed twelve members of the State Senate, by parcelling out among them \$165,000 in bonds of that road, then in good credit, and

worth about eighty cents on a dollar. Of the bribed Senators, nine were Den crats, who received \$135,000; and three wer

ocratic Bank Comptroller Democratic Lieutenant Governor Democratic Clerk of Assembly 5,000 Dem. Assistant Clerk of Assembly

To recapitulate, the account stands thus: Number of Democratic members and Stat officers who were bribed is 51. WASHINGTON, D. C. Amount received by them -\$430 000 Number of Republican members and State officers bribed is 23.

Amount received by them The above exhibit is confined to the mempers and State officers. When we go beyond that, we find that the Democracy have fairly wallowed in corruption. To a moonshine railroad, of which Democratic Ex-Gov. Barstow was President, \$1,000,000 of La Crosse county bonds was given, as its share of the plunder, which was divided out by Barstow and his folgood enough, or that the construction is not lowers, he receiving \$80,000, his private sec solid, durable, and beautiful. How much retary \$52,000, the editor of the Madison Argus during Barstow's administration \$52,000, and so on. To other outside papers there was paid, for their influence, \$246,000; about \$40,000 went to Republicans, and the rest to Demo

THE SLAVE TRADE AND RIGHT OF SEARCH-PATRIOTISM AND PHILANTHROPY.

It would seem that an elaborate correspon ence on the subject of the African slave trade has been going on between the American and English Governments during the last two years, of which copies were lately communicated by the President to the Senate. It has not ye been printed, or if printed, made public, but the National Intelligencer, through the attention of its Senate Reporter, was enabled to lay before its readers part of a letter from General Cass to the British Minister, dated April 10th, 1858, in reply to a communication suggesting the doption of more efficient measures on the part of the United States for the suppression of the

General Cass thinks that the best method ffecting this object is of "very difficult soluion." The measures resorted to hitherto have failed. The system of joint blockade on the coast of Africa has secured no benefit at all roportioned to the blood and money expended. "But this failure need not discourage the anxious hopes of Christendom. There is another way of proceeding without the dangers and difficulties and inefficiency which beset a blockade, and which is sure to succeed, if adopted and persevered in; and that is, to close the the slave mart of the world, or rather of the

the slave mart of the world, or rather of the Island of Cuba, which is now almost the only region where the slave-dealer can find a market. If these unfortunate victims could not be sold, they would not be bought. To shut the ports of Cuba to their entrance, is to shut the ports of Africa to their departure. And to effect this, nothing would seem to be wanting but the cordial co-operation of the Spanish Government. The example of the United States is sufficient to show that, however extensive a country may be, it can be rendered in ive a country may be, it can be rendered i accesible to this evil by a sound state of public opinion and by rigid laws rigidly executed. The introduction of a slave into this country is The introduction of a slave into this country is a fact which I believe the present generation has not witnessed. And Brazil, also, with her long line of maritime frontier, has succeeded, by her legislation, and by the faithful execution of it, in rescuing herself from the reproach of participating in this great crime, as well national as individual.

"The conventional arrangements which exist between Great Britain and France and Spain for their mutual co operation in the suppressio the most vigorous blockade of the African coast."

It is worthy of remark, that while the Ad ninistration is manifesting so much solicitude for the suppression of this traffic, which it de nounces as " a great crime," many of its warp est supporters in the South are as anxiously seeking to revive the traffic, denouncing all lovernmental efforts to repress it as originating n fanaticism, and at war with the interes of the Slaveholding States.

General Cass proceeds to say that the United States have no suggestions to make respecting the most expedient measures to be employed in Africa, but he says that persons intimately acquainted with the slave coast suggest "the extension and improvement of the free colonis establishments in that region," and " also the construction of several military posts or block houses, garrisoned from the acclimated popu lation at or near the places to which the cours of the trade has been directed, and where the means of interchange are to be found."

General Cass is at pains to guard a point vital importance to this country, and which, we hope, will never for a moment be surrende

or compromised. He says: "Your lordship, while stating that it is t habit of vessels on the coast of Africa to hois the American flag as a protection against Brit ish cruisers, remarks that 'this precaution does not protect the slaver from visit, but ex onerates her from search.' The distinction her taken between the right of visitation and the right of search, between an entry for the pur-pose of examining into the objects of a voyage, cannot be justly maintained upon any recog-nised principle of the law of the law of the law. purpose whatever, to force in time of peace. n, I am instructed by the

lent to inform your lordship, that while he determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency, he is not prepared, under

American ground, and ought to be maintained at whatever cost. The right of visitation is the right of search; concede this right, and it may and will be exercised for the worst purposes. The United States, as the second Co. Power in the world, is bound to maintain a Principle, vital to free commerce, absolutely

10,000 | then ne has assumed no responsibility of the ne American vessel, engaged in lawful pose.

We have been derelict on this subject. his Government should be held accountable. Federal Government has been controlled by the 10,000 Unless this ground be maintained, England will indeed become the mistress of the seas; Interest in the suppression of the slave trade? we shall navigate them at her pleasure; our Vessels of war we have in abundance, but they flag will cease to command respect; the as-sumed right of visitation will be exercised for on parade duty, instead of being employed in any and every purpose that may suit the ca- the stern duty of exterminating a piratical trafprice of an English man-of-war. We know fic. It is right to repel every aggression upon enough of the navy to know that it is a nursery our flag, right to resist to the death the insoler

of despotism and despotic habits. The habit assumption of any foreign Power to subject our of absolute command engenders insolence, imperiousness, recklessness. Especially is this true of the English navy. There is nothing in and piratical traffic to shield itself under our the character, training, or history of British commanders, that should lead us to expect from them forbearance or scrupulousness in the exercise of any such right as that of visitation. Grant that our flag is abused, it is not for them to correct the abuse any further than they can do so without assuming the right to arrest, visit, and search our vessels. There i right way to do a right thing-and the only right way to remedy this abuse is by American erference. Let our own Government apply the corrective—let our own ships of war pro-

ment the scoundrels who prostitute it. It was because we would not concede th right to Britain, because we claimed it as exlusively our own, because we were anxious to revent unfriendly collision and to prove our cere purpose to deprive a piratical traffic of the cover of our flag, that we agreed to the Treaty of 1842. But it is to be deeply regretted that Mr. Webster did not then peremptorily in sist upon the settlement once for all of this vexed question.

The reference made by General Cass to angements between England and Spain, by which the latter is bound to use her best efforts o prevent the importation of slaves into Cuba s pertinent enough. Our Secretary seems to think that England ought to demand that these arrangements be carried into effect. We be lieve one provision stipulates for the enfranchisement of the slaves imported in violation of the Treaty. At one time, if we mistake not, the British Government became urgent on this point, and called upon Spain to fulfil the stipu ations. This at least was the common report and we recollect what deep concern and in dignation it awakened in this country among the slaveholders and the "patriots," who are always ready to take fire at "British interference." The most incendiary purposes were attributed to England, and the Union newspaper was filled from day to day with sensation articles about the Africanization of Cuba and British schemes of Emancipation. But, we now find an American Secretary of State counselling Great Britain to enforce the very policy in regard to Cuba, which, under the Administration of General Pierce, so profoundly afflicted the Democratic Party.

Whether this advice has been acted upon, w to not know, but one thing is certain, the English Government no longer confines its efforts for the suppression of the slave trade to the coast of Africa. It has sent its cruisers to Cuba, to prevent the entrance of slavers into its ports, proceeding on the assumption of General Cass-"If these unfortunate victims could not be sold, they would not be bought-to shut the emarkable concurrence of opinion between our Secretaary of State and the English Government, and General Cass must feel flattered at seeing the general principle he has enunciated practically acted upon by the English Minis-

Cuba has given rise to such difficulties as, occurring on the coast of Africa, led to the treaty of 1842. The slaver seeks protection under the American flag, and the British cruiser assumes the right to arrest and examine every vessel bearing that flag, on mere suspicion of its character. Already, eleven cases have been reported of gross and impertinent interference with American vessels engaged in lawful commerce. This state of things cannot be tolerated-it could not be continued without war. Now and then, a piratical slaver may prostitute our flag; but that is no reason why foreign men of war may establish espionage over our vast commerce, and, at their will, fire into our vessels, bring them to, detain them, subject them to examination. and determine whether they be engaged in lawful commerce. We cannot submit to such despotism without degradation-we cannot recognise the right of such interference, without conce ding supremacy to England.

We learn that communications have already been made to the British Government: they cannot be too decided. The President has also ordered several American vessels to the Gulf, to protect our flag. That is right: let aggression be stopped instantly, whatever the cost. In all that vitally concerns the freedom of the seas, the independence of our commerce, and the honor of our flag, there can be but one heart and one mind in this country.

We hate Slavery, and abhor the Slave Trade, but duties are harmonious. There need be no conflict between Patriotism and Philanthropy. Contending for the rights of others, we should jealously guard our own rights. Nor shall we permit our opposition to the Administration to lead us into a false position on a Question which rises infinitely above all party considerations. It has taken the true ground on this question of the right of search; it could take no lower, without a base betrayal of the interests and honor of the United States. Some of our coemporaries counsel coolness and caution-suggest that there may be great exaggerationhink we should wait patiently till we hear the other side. Very sensible; but would it not be well for them to add that, in no event, for no reason whatever, can this claim to arrest and search our vessels be tolerated? The Administration will be cool and cautious enough; it has given no indication of superfluous spirit or eal: we see no evidence of its being moved by belligerent spirit. Our only appr that it may not be bold and dec asserting and enforcing our rights.

But, while discharging duties we owe to ourselves, we should be no less prompt and energetic in discharging the duties we owe to the civilized world. While vindicating the independence of our flag, let us see to it that it be not abused to give impunity to crime. Let not the immunity we claim for American citizens in the affirmative. The Administration Party engaged in lawful commerce protect the pirate and slaver. Not only on the coast of Africa, but on the coast of Cuba, ought exertions to be necessary to the freedom of the seas and the made for the suppression of the traffic. We ndependence of our flag. The People of this have a navy quite large large enough, and the country have not forgotten, they never will for-get, the aggressions that provoked the war of than in hunting down the slavers from Africa 1812, and which grew out of the exercise of that, under the American flag, seek to evad this assumed right of search. It is associated the vigilance of British cruisers. We need

\$50,000 then he has assumed no responsibility to us; but means inadequate, call upon Congress to inter- time. And yet, the Union tells, that they ruth-

Slave Power; and what special concern has that ships to detention and examination, but it is a damning disgrace to us to suffer an infamous flag. Let the Administration do its whole duty at once vindicating the rights of the country and satisfying the just demands of the civilized World. THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AND THE NEWLY

"But they have not stopped with espousing popular sovereignty and voting in a slave State under its saving grace. They have not merely taken Slavery to their bosom, but they have apostatized from Freedom, and repudiated her most wantonly and cruelly. In each instance in which Freedom has come to the doors of Congress, to introduce a new daughter and handmaiden into the republican family, what have these backsliders done but endeavored to tect the honor of the flag, and bring to punish have these backsliders done but endeavored to drive her ruthlessly from the Capitol? Indeed, if the Democratic party, moved by that catho-lic and generous spirit which ever actuates the Democratic heart, had not itself esponsed the cause of these beautiful damsels, they would have been turned away from the national halls as we are told were those scriptural girls who brought no oil in their lamps. Apostate Black Republicans of Congress, what will their constituents say to them when they shall have returned to their homes? They have dallied with Slavery and popular sovereignty until their heads are turned, and their principles have been entirely subverted; and they have brutally jilted the chaste virgins of Freedom to whom they were betrothed—the consota and Oregon."—Wash. Union.

If this be true, the Black Republicans ough to be very popular among Slaveholders. How "abolitionists," if they go for the admission of Slave States and against the admission of Free

Of course, there is no more truth in wha it says about Minnesota and Oregon, that in its | publican. poor joke about voting in Kansas as a Slave State. Let us see who opposed and who favored the admission of Minnesota.

Wednesday, March 24th, in the Senate. Doolittle, Republican, moved to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill, for the purpose of taking up the Minnesota bill. Mr. Gwin and Mr. Mason, Administration, opposed the motion It prevailed-yeas 30, nays 16. Of the thirty affirmative votes, sixteen were given by the Republicans, one by Mr. Crittenden, two by Stuart and Douglas, eleven by Administration Democrats-only seven were from the South. Ffteen Administration Democrats and Mr. Broderick, (who was specially bound to maintain the precedence of the Pacific Railroad bill,) voted in the negative.

It was the Republicans and Douglas Democrats who took the lead in the Senate in bringing in Minnesota. Of the Administration party, some were indifferent, some were unwilling. Friday, April 2d, after the Senate had disposed of the Kansas bill of the House, Mr. Douglas moved to proceed to the consideration ports of Africa to their departure." There is a of the Minnesota bill. It was yet early in the session. The Administration Party, which had already passed a resolution to adjourn over till Monday, commenced here a factious opposition to the motion of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Slidell (Administration) moved an adjournment. Lost-yeas 27, nays 27-as fol-

> Biggs, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitz-patrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Se-bastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Wright, and Yulee Nays—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderic eron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Jones, Polk, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Wade, and

n-27. Of the yeas, twenty-five were Administration Democrats, two, Americans. Of the nave, three were Administration Democrats, one, Democratic American, one, Whig American, three. Anti-Lecompton Democrats, nineteen, Repub-

Mr. Mallory (Administration) moved to take up the Private Calendar. Lost-yeas 21, nays 29. Of the yeas, 19 Administration Democrats, 2 Americans. Of the nays, 18 Republicans, (two being absent,) 7 Administration Democrats, 3 Douglas Democrats, 1 American. Mr. Yulee (Administration) wanted to attend to other business, but would move an adjournment. Lost-yeas 25, nays 26-as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkan

Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Wright, and Yulee—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wede, and Wilson—26. Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Wade, and Wilson—26.

Of the yeas, 23 are Administration Demecrats, 2 Americans. Of the nays, 17 are Republicans, 3 Douglas Democrats, 2 Americans, 3 Administration Democrats, or 4 if we includ General Houston On every one of these votes, the Republicans

were for, the Administration men, against, Minnesota.

At last the motion to take up the bill was agreed to, and Mr. Fitch, of Indians, began to complain of Mr. Douglas as attempting to dracoon the Senate. Mr. Douglas had only labor ed to compel the Administration Party to meet he question, do its duty, and admit Minnesota Mr. Benjamin (Administration) soon got the floor, and moved to adjourn. Lost-yeas 25 nays 27. Of the yeas, 23 were Administration Democrats, 2 Americans. Of the nays, 18 were Republicans, 5 Administration Democrats, 3 Douglas Democrats, 1 American.

Wednesday, April 7th, the bill was put on its final passage, and the vote stood-yeas 48, nays 3. All the Republicans, (except Mr. Fessender who was absent) voted in the affirmative, making nineteen. Douglas, Broderick, and Stuart, and two Americans, Bell and Crittenden, voted cast the same number of votes-24-in the affirmative, two in the negative, and ten of that Party did not vote.

From beginning to end, were unanimous in favor of Minnesota, and with Douglas and his friends were active in her were disposed to hang back, and interpose obstacles to the passage of the measure.

The reader will bear in mind that Member

lessly sought to keep out the new State, and, had Le it not been for the Democrats, they would have

In the House, for reasons already explained by us, a few Republicans opposed the bill, but the Party supported it. The vote on its final passage stood—yeas 157, nays 38—of the nays 21 were Republicans, 8 South Americans, 9 Administration Democrats.

So much for Minnesota. Now for Oregon. The bill for her admission was first taken up length, by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of la May 5th, 1858. Mesers. Hale and Fessenden, Republicans, opposed it, on the ground that the Constitution of the new State violated the principle of equality of rights, and came in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The subject did not come up again till May

18th. Now let us see who were in earnest in bringing Oregon into the Union. Mr. Clay, Administration, was anxious that the Senate should proceed to act upon, and pass, his bill to repeal the bounties to the fishermen of New England. The special order was the resolution proposing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Paulding. Neither measure was to be compared in dignity or importance with the admission of a new State, already delayed till near the end of the session. Mr. Douglas moved to postpone all prior

orders, for the purpose of taking up the Oregon bill. The vote stood:

Feas — Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan Houston, Jones, King, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson-28.

Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Trumbull, Wright, and Yulee—28. The Vice President then voted in the affirm

ative, and the motion prevailed. All the Re publicans but one, (Mr. Trumbull.) voted in the affirmative. Of the twenty-eight affirmative votes, nineteen were Republicans, only four Administration, or five, including the casting vote of the Vice President. Of the twenty-eight in the negative, twenty-five were Administration. two American, and there was but a single Re-

So much for the sincere friends of the ne State.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, Administration moved to postpone, for the purpose of taking up the Homestead bill, but this motion received but eight votes, five Republican, three Admin istration. No party favored it. The Adminia tration men were even less favorable to the Homestead bill than to Oregon. The question was taken first on the motion

of Mr. Trumbull to postpone till the first Monday in December next, and the vote stood : Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Chandler, Clay, Crittenden, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason, Trumbull, and Wade—16.

Mason, Trumbull, and Wade—16.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Bright,
Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Clingman, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Foot,
Foster, Green, Gwin, Harlan, Henderson, Houston, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, King, Mallory, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian,
Seward, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart,
Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wilson,
Wright, and Yulee—28. So the motion was not agreed to.

Of the sixteen yeas, seven were Republic six Administration men, two Americans, and one, Mr. Kennedy, an Administration Amer-

Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown. Cameron. Douglas, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Harlan, Houston, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Ten Jones, King, Polk, Pugh, Se, Shields, Simmons, Slidell,

Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—35.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Clay, Crittenden, Davis. Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Heuderson, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason, Trumbull, and Wade—17.

Of the yeas, twenty were Administration eleven Republican, four Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Of the nays, eight were Administra tion, six Republican, three American. Seven Administration men and three Republicans were absent or did not vote-but these three Republicans had supported the bill in all pre liminary measures, and favored its passage. The record plainly shows that the Admir tion party can claim nothing from the new States. Had it not been for the Republicans and the Douglas Democrats, Minnesota would not yet have been admitted, nor would the Oregon bill have been taken up in the Senate. How it will be in the House, we know not

The Oregon bill will doubtless pass, and the Republican members will generally vote for it although a few may oppose it for such reasons as determined them in the case of Minnesota. or because the Constitution of Oregon is not as Republican in all its provisions as it ought

ted sufficiently expose the ridiculous attempt of the Union to set up claims for the Administration Party, as the special champion of the two new States. It is no more entitled to any credit in this respect, than it is to the credit of dealing fairly by Kansas. It is but the tool of a Sectional Class Interest, and does its work.

THE BLUE LODGES AWAKE.

Whenever an important election is to be hele in Kansas, the Telegraph begins to startle us tory, especially by Free-State men. The effect of course is to arouse the blue lodges, provok excitement along the border, and give a pre text for incursions from Missouri. Here is

" OUTRAGES IN KANSAS .- St. Louis, May 20 Accounts from Kansas continue to speak of outrages and robberies by Montgomery's band outlaws. Several stores and the post office Willow Springs were robbed on the 11th Heavy robberies are also reported in different parts of Johnson county, and three hundred families are said to have been driven out of Linn county. Montgomery holds a captain's commission under General Lane. It is undercommission under General Lane. It is under-stood that the band have a written pledge under which they are aworn to drive all the Pro-Sla-very men out of the Territory, and to break up the land sales in July. They are also reported to have said that, unless Governor Denver with-draws the troops from Fort Scott, they will pro-ceed to Lecompton and hang him." We can find nothing from any authentic source to confirm this startling intelligence

The tendency of such reports is to bring crowd of Border-Ruffians into Kansas about the time the election is to take place, and we are con firmed in suspecting this to be the intention by the following information from a gentleman in Parkville, Platte county, Missouri. We ex-tract from a letter dated May 9, 1859:

with all that can awaken shame for past humilSenators who voted against the bill, were six
Republicans. They refused all offers of bribes.
In the Assembly, fifty-seven members received bribes, as follows:

38 Democratic members received \$260,000
19 Republican members \$95,000
Seven members of the Assembly refused bribes; aix of whom were Republicans, and one a Democrat. Of other State officers who received bribes, were—

with all that can awaken shame for past humilistation, resentment for insults and injuries which the good men of both countries would bury in the good men of both countries would bury in oblivion. The flag of the Union must protect in a sum of the Union must protect in a sum of the subject; the Administration should do its duty without constraint. It the good men of both countries would bury in oblivion. The flag of the Union must protect in a sum of the Union must protect in a sum of the Senators of the Senators which, when a direct verte has to be taken, they dare not record their names in the subject; the Administration should do its duty without constraint. It the good men of both countries would bury in oblivion. The flag of the Union must protect in a sum of the Union must protect in a sum of the Union should do its duty without constraint. It the good men of both countries would bury in oblivion. The flag of the Union must protect in a sum of the Union should do its duty without constraint. It the good men of both countries would bury in oblivion. The flag of the Union must protect in grant and the person of the staken, the against which, when a direct verte has to be taken, the negative. On this eccasion, the Administration professes to regard it as a great origonistic to the subject; the Administration is a much bound to preserve the parity as the oblivion. The flag of the Union must protect the subject; the Administration is a subject to the subject; the Administration is a subject to the subject; the Administration of the subject; the Administration is a subject to the subject; "I am inclined to think a large party will go

Lecompton Constitution is to be taken, and may possibly find it necessary to linger there a day

PROGRESS OF REPUBLICANISM IN WASH.

A fall and spirited meeting of the Republicans of this city was held at the rooms of the National Republican Association, last Sat. urday night. The meeting was addressed in an eloquent and able speech of an hour in diana. Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, also bade the Association God speed, in a few pointed remarks, encouraging its members to go forward in sowing the good seed of political reform ; for the harvest would surely bring an abundant return for their labor. Other mem.

bers of Congress were also in the audience. But the speech of Mr. Colfax deserves more particular notice; though fully to appreciate it one should have heard it, and imbibed its sentiments, as they breathed forth from the heart of the speaker, in words of eloquence and earnestness.

Mr. Colfax said he would not attempt to portray the social and moral effects of Slavery. nor bring before the minds of his hearers pie tures of the auction block and its attendar scenes of families broken up, without the hone of an earthly reunion. With all this his hear ers, living in the midst of Slavery, were but too familiar. But he dwelt on Slavery mainly in its political aspects. He reviewed the sentiments of the fathers and founders of our Gov. ernment, showing that such great men as Jefferson, Madison, Pinkney, and others, South-Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of the prosperity of the country, which should be ern men, all looked upon Slavery as a social,

The eloquent speaker then referred to the facthat there are now in Congress from the South twenty members who represent property, while the North has not one such Representative What fitness is there, then, in confining the adjective "Black" to those who represent only white men, while the negroes of the South are represented in Congress by twenty members? This property representation is wrong, said the speaker, and should be allowed to extend itself no further. There were man more points, well taken, in the address, which we have not time now to notice. Success to the gallant young Representative of the 9th district of Indiana! The President of the Association, B.

French, Esq., also favored the meeting wit an able address, touching mainly upon local matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Government intends keeping a la military force in Salt Lake valley, and wi make Salt Lake City a depot for stores equipments. Even if the late Utah intelligen prove true, the supply train will be pushed and communication established and main tained between Fort Leavenworth and S Lake.

Neither our Government nor Lord Napi has received accurate information conce the recent vigitation of American veguals British cruisers. It is supposed that the lat have exceeded their instructions, or the pub lished accounts have been very much exage ated. If the transactions are as alleged, it believed they will not be justified by Gr Britain. Our Government has addressed letter to Lord Napier, and will by the ner steamer forward instructions to Mr. Dallas the subject.

The House voted last week (Thursday) to tension the next fiscal year. An appropriat will doubtless be made, with conditions. The vote on Thursday meant simply that a majorit of the House do not like the decorations of the Capitol, and want a commission appointed, consisting of the best men in the country, to

conduct the work. The President has formally asked for authoity to contract a loan of \$15,000,000, for a term not exceeding ten years.

Judge Loring has commenced his dutie

Chief Justice of the Court of Claims. An additional naval force has been ordere to the coast of Cuba, to prevent British aggree sions upon our flag. This Government car easily come to an understanding with England upon this subject, if it wishes to do so, by which the right of search will be given up by Eng land, and yet the slave-traders will not be allowed to land cargoes of human flesh in Caba with impunity.

Mr. Cass has written to Mr. Dallas, saying that proper representations will be made without delay to the Government of Spain, against the search of American vessels by the nava forces of either that or the British Governm within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. I adds, that the Government of the United State s satisfied that the Government of that cour will adopt most efficient measures to prote the vessels resorting to Spanish ports from le less violence. Such protection they are en tled to, and if it is not secured elsewhere, must be found in the power of our own co

The President confidently believes that the British efficers acted without authority, but it is not less due to the United States that their conduct shall be disavowed, and perempte orders issued to prevent a recurrence of sim lar proceedings. Mr. Dallas is particularly is tructed to bring the matter to the notice of the British Government, to prevent similar

There was a very sharp passage in the House ast week between Glancy Jones, of Pennsyl vania, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. The House was in Committee of the Whole on the appl priation bill. Mr. Jones is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and resented Mr. Sherman's opposition to an appropriation to the President of \$4,000 for hot-beds, and charged that his opposition arose from the f that the President had not invited any Repub licans to dinner this winter. We presume words escaped him when he was off his guard, for Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Sher man, in reply, reprimanded him in a manne that he will not be likely soon to forget.

The Washington correspondent of the N York Times says that the act repealing fishing bounties will only pass the House w an amendment repealing the duties upon sugar and perhaps on iron.

It is understood that the Southern Demo crats in Congress will unanimously go for a repeal of the navigation laws, intending it as blow against the Northern shipping interests.

ther day, to a committee of Kansas gentlemen who waited upon him, that the Lecompton Constitution will be accepted by the people of

The commissioners of the Europes mmanders in China, in penetrating into the interior, have discovered a new and wondering city, of the size of London. It has the please

Abridgement of 1856. By the a VII. New You Broadway, V of Penn. aven The seve Abridgement the late Mr. I braces the int the session of that of 1823telligent reade these sessions

NO.

gard to the Union took upon that subj tion to the pol This volum debate upon ti place in 1824 ment. Every

ligent acquaint an important e the country int feeling" inaug ed away. Wit quadrangular i son, Clay, and three or four ye ocratic and Wh During the se tant tariff discu materially to si which sprung up The design o debates of Cong valuable in then of the people. and cumbersom

which fill more worth five or si pressed within a has permanent cution of the se predecessors, is The Life of Thom L. L. D. In Thre lished by Derby Philp, Penn. aver We have neve son, or to regard ernment with m Foreign policy v titude towards I and compromisin of the impulsive, was a great ma with the People-

principles of civ few men have ex on American pol a delightful one. by the press, and where, that its m is full and accura tion of character tices of cotemp make it a most vi History. For the ferson was an act charging trusts of for seventeen year a close observer o rapher finds a con more than sixty our national inder our peculiar instit their nature, and nels. From this a great facts and op History of the Republ as Based on the W. John C. Hamilton. pleton & Co. For The severe criti

have produced no The author attemp suming for Hamil part of the corresp continues his quot as to make Washi ordinate to Hamil the opposite of wh awakening admira create an antipath The London Quarterly

work, on the appe

Magazine, May, 1858 ard, Scott, & Co. Fo If any one would ophy can make of conceit, let him re Westminster, on A Positiveism. The ed in quite a learn The other articles tent interest. The London Qu

novel subject, Bos

much earnestness a

to the knowledge o an admirable pape nost instructive of This number is ex The contents of Food and Drink; Antiquities of Ker Zanzibar; The Pur The greater ussia. The com ists under the presen

The contrast betw

American Governm

Freedom is very me

a movement for the

of serfs—the Ameri

bring to extend a sy

ahuman than the s HARD HIT.-The "At the Congreg day night, the two p the audience, were prevails among Chri all sections, and the he majority of the inations are r The gentlemen, d Pickwickian sense regard to the gree octrinal theologytice. They could ag dectrine that wrong of, be eternally puni

as to what was wron; nost cordially in co Universalists—but r Kansas will reject out any doubt. The "A bribe of 5,500 is offered to the people of th

e State papers

The Rebiel.

VOL. XII.

the time the vote on the on is to be taken, and may

BLICANISM IN WASH.

meeting of the Republi. held at the rooms of the Association, last Sat eeting was addressed, in speech of an hour in Schuyler Colfax, of In of New Hampshire, also God speed, in a few ouraging its members to the good seed of political est would surely bring an their labor. Other mem e also in the audience. Mr. Colfax deserves mor hough fully to appreciate

heard it, and imbibed it breathed forth from the

er, in words of eloquene

would not attempt to por-

moral effects of Slavery, minds of his hearers pic n block and its attendant

oken up, without the hope

n. With all this his hear

ist of Slavery, were but too

dwelt on Slavery mainly in

. He reviewed the senti s and founders of our Gov at such great men as Jei

inkney, and others, South

upon Slavery as a socia

evil, and an incubus or

country, which should b

practicable, without allow

eaker then referred to the fac

in Congress from the Sout

who represent property, while

ere, then, in confining the

to those who represen hile the negroes of the South

Congress by twenty mem

perty representation is all

aker, and should be allowed

further. There were man

taken, in the address, which

now to notice. Success to

so favored the meeting with

touching mainly upon loc

ent intends keeping a large

Salt Lake valley, and wi

City a depot for stores an

n if the late Utah intelligence

pply train will be pushed or

ion established and main

Fort Leavenworth and Sal

overnment nor Lord Napie

prate information concerni

tion of American vessels

It is supposed that the latt

heir instructions, or the pul

ave been very much exagge

insactions are as alleged, it

overnment has addressed

Napier, and will by the ne

instructions to Mr. Dallas

oted last week (Thursday) to

iscal year. An appropriati

made, with conditions. The meant simply that a majorit

not like the decorations of th nt a commission appointed

best men in the county

has formally asked for autho

loan of \$15,000,000, for a terr

has commenced his duties

naval force has been orde

Juba, to prevent British aggre

flag. This Government of

understanding with Englar

t. if it wishes to do so, by which

e slave-traders will not be al

argoes of human flesh in Cub

written to Mr. Dallas, sayir

esentations will be made with

Government of Spain, again

that or the British Government

torial jurisdiction of Spain.

overnment of the United State

t the Government of that count

efficient measures to prote

rting to Spanish ports from la

it is not secured elsewhere,

in the power of our own cou

nt confidently believes that the

acted without authority, but

to the United States that the

be disavowed, and perempto

s. Mr. Dallas is particularly i

ng the matter to the notice o

vernment, to prevent similar

very sharp passage in the Hous

ween Glancy Jones, of Pennsyl-

Sherman, of Ohio. The Hous

ttee of the Whole on the appr

Ways and Means, and resent

's opposition to an appropriation ent of \$4,000 for hot-beds, and

his opposition arose from the fact

ident had not invited any Repub-

ed him when he was off his guard,

, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Sher-

says that the act repealing the

ities will only pass the House with int repealing the duties upon sugar

tood that the Southern Demo

gress will unanimously go for a re

navigation laws, intending it as

o a committee of Kansas gentlemen

upon him, that the Lecompto

will be accepted by the people

commissioners of the European

rs in China, in penetrating into

ave discovered a new and wonder

size of London. It has the ples

f Sou-tchou-fou.

y, reprimanded him in a manne

ot be likely soon to forget.

ner this winter. We presume

Mr. Jones is Chairman of the

Such protection they are ent

rch will be given up by E

the Court of Claims.

n years.

Representative of the

valuable in them within the reach of the mass of the people. By lopping out the immaterial and cumbersome parts of the daily business, which fill more than a hundred large volumes, worth five or six hundred dollars, he has compressed within a few octavo volumes whatever has permanent value. The typographical execution of the seventh volume, like that of its

titude towards Foreign Powers was too tame and compromising ; he had little of the "pluck" of the impulsive, high-spirited Adams. But, he was a great man-full of ideas-sympathetic with the People-a stickler for the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty-and few men have exerted a more marked influence on American politics. This life by Randall is a delightful one. It has been noticed so largely by the press, and so warmly welcomed everywhere, that its merits need no discussion. It is full and accurate, showing a nice appreciation of character, and abounding in such notices of cotemporary events and actors, as make it a most valuable addition to American History. For the greater part of his life, Jefferson was an actor on the public stage, discharging trusts of the highest importance, and venteen years after his retirement, he was a close observer of affairs of state. The biographer finds a complete record of his views for more than sixty years, from a period preceding our national independence to one which found our peculiar institutions tested, determined in

work, on the appearance of the first volume, have produced no change in its plan or temper. The author attempts to justify himself in assuming for Hamilton the authorship of a large part of the correspondence of Washington, and continues his quotations from it in such a way as to make Washington appear rather as a sub ordinate to Hamilton. The effect is precisely the opposite of what is intended. Instead swakening admiration for Hamilton, it tends to create an antipathy against him.

The London Quarterly Review, April, 1858; The West-minster Review, April, 1858; Blackwood's Ediaburgh Magazine, May, 1858; New York. Published by Leonard, Scott, & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash

If any one would know what a fool philos only can make of itself, when puffed up with conceit, let him read the leading article in the Westminster, on Auguste Comte's Religion of Positiveism. The medical man will be interest ed in quite a learned article on medical reform, The other articles have a fresh aspect and cur

The London Quarterly discusses that very much earnestness as if the world had just come to the knowledge of the famous Life. There is an admirable paper on Public Speaking, and a ost instructive one on English Agriculture

The contents of Blackwood's are as follows Food and Drink; What will be done with it; Antiquities of Kertch; Colleges and Celibacy; Zanzibar; The Punjaub; Italy; Oude.

The greatest literary activity prevails i ussia. The comparative freedom which exsts under the present Emperor fosters literature The contrast between the Russian and the American Governments upon the question of Freedom is very marked. The Emperor heads movement for the emancipation of million of serfs—the American Government is endeav oring to extend a system of Slavery really more man than the serfdom of Russia.

HARD HIT .- The New York Times says : "At the Congregational collation, on Tues day night, the two points most prominently pre-sented by the speakers, and most applauded by the audience, were the wonderful usity which Prevails among Christians of all sects and from all sections, and the anti-Christian conduct of the majority of the Tract Society, in which all enominations are represented."

The gentlemen, doubtless, spoke of unity in

Pickwickian sense. There was perfect union regard to the great and important points in inal theology-but very little as to pracfice. They could agree easily enough upon the ctrine that wrong-doing will, unless repented of, be eternally punished—but could not agree to what was wrong-doing. They could agree et cordially in condemning Unitarians and ersalists-but not slaveholding.

Kansas will reject the Lecompton bill, withany doubt. The Herald of Freedom says: "A bribe of 5,500,000 acres of public domain offered to the people of Kansas, if they will scopt the Lecompton swindle. It will be rejected by 12,000 to 15,000 majority, and Kansas will maintain her Territorial position, glad to have manufactive to Area. have an opportunity to do so.
"We cannot delay the press for comments

The Herald is the most conservative of the State papers in Kansas, and speaks for onservatives of the Territory.

he Senate has confirmed the nor Marshal Rynders and Postmaster Fowler, of W. York. The name of Mr. Schell, Collector the port, was not reported from the Committee Commi

EDW. EVERETT ON THE SUMNER OUTRAGE. Mr. Everett has addressed a letter to a friend

can politics, should read this debate. It marks an important epoch—viz: the new division of the country into parties, after the "era of good feeling" inaugurated by Mr. Monroe had passed away. With this debate commenced the quadrangular struggle between Adams, Jackson, Clay, and Crawford, which, in the next three or four years, settled down into the Democratic and Whig parties.

During the session of 1824, a highly-important tariff discussion took place, which tended materially to shape the course of the parties which sprung up at that period.

The design of Mr. Benton in abridging the debates of Congress is, to bring all that is valuable in them within the reach of the mass of the same in the same control of the subject be alluded to in that body, as I thought it possibly might be; and as soon as Mr. Sumner's health was sufficiently restored to make it proper to do so, I wrote to him to the same effect."

The reason why Mr. Everett regretted his

The reason why Mr. Everett regretted his signature, was not, it seems, because he did not condemn the outrage upon Mr. Sumner, but because the testimonial bestowed "unqualified approbation" upon Mr. Sumner's speech. We quote Mr. Everett's words :

"With these views of the subject, though, as cution of the seventh volume, like that of its predecessors, is faultless.

The Life of Thomas Jefferson. By Henry S. Randall L. L. D. In Three Volumes. Vol.1. New York: Pablished by Derby & Jackson. For sale by Franklin Philp, Penn. avenne, Washington, D. C.

We have never been disposed to deify Jefferson, or to regard his administration of the Government with much admiration. His views of Foreign policy were not very enlarged; his attitude towards Foreign Powers was too tame

"With these views of the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics, I fully concurred in the main ine of argument in Mr. Summer's speech. Abstaining, however, habitually myself from all personalities in debate, and believing that they always irritate, and never persuade nor convince, I could not, of course, bestow my 'unquilified approbation' on the manner in which treated the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics, I fully concurred in the main line of argument in Mr. Summer's speech. Abstaining, however, habitually myself from all personalities in debate, and believing that they always irritate, and never persuade nor convince, I could not, of course, bestow my 'unquilified approbation' on the manner in which the treated the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics, I fully concurred in the main line of argument in Mr. Summer's speech. Abstaining, however, habitually myself from all personalities in debate, and believing the they always irritate, and never persuade nor convince, I could not, of course, bestow my 'unquilified approbation' on the manner in which he treated the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics, I fully concurred in the main line of argument in Mr. Summer's speech. Abstaining, however, habitually myself from all trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics, I fully concurred in the main line of argument in Mr. Summer's speech. Abstaining,

From this letter, it appears that Mr. Yeadon does condemn the attack on his fellow-citizen most heartily. Of course, he does not sympathize with Mr. Sumner in all his Anti-Slavery

Kansas -The Kansas correspondent of the New York Times, a very conservative journal upon the Slavery question, writes as follows respecting the troubles near Fort Scott:

"Gov. Denver has been repeatedly appealed to to interfere and prevent bloodshed, but he sees no practical way to avoid the conflict, except to have Clark, Brackett, and other noted murderers, leave the Territory forever. He says there can be no peace while they live in Kansas, but Clark is employed by Buchanan in the land office at Fort Scott; and while this is so, Denver can do no less than furnish him troops when called upon to protect the land office, alias Clark's head. He is the worst man now in Kansas, and is the originator worst man now in Kansas, and is the originator of all this imbroglio.

"There is probably a purpose in this South-

our national independence to one which found our peculiar institutions tested, determined in their nature, and fixed in their prescribed channels. From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the great facts and opinions of the Life.

From this authentic record, he draws the office the House of Commons, had been held, and had adopted resolutions, declaring that they could not express statisfaction with the Government; that no future Government will be worthy of support which does not manifest an earnest zeal and sincerity in promoting measures of improvement and reform, and that every Government asking to the latter, did on his own responsibility suggested to the President the propriety of closing the triple of the Life.

From this mitting of one hundred and twenty-five the House of Commons, had been held, and had adopted resolutions, declari man. This prejudice has been begotten by Atchison and others; and this turmoil in Bourbon and Linn counties, it is believed, is intended mainly to intimidate emigration, that has

ed mainly to intimidate emigration, that has been naturally tending southward the past year, and divert the attention of our politicians, while Atchison and others accomplish their purposes in the Cherokee country. This is probably the correct solution of the whole matter. As heretofore, the blood of our countrymen is not the forfeit of our own misdeeds, but the price, or wager, for which Southern political gamblers seek to procure the extension of Slavery."

very heavy responsibility rests with the President. Can he knowingly retain murderers in

office in Kansas?

the treaty with this country, but, with such ents as to render it unacceptable to the Inited States, and it will doubtless be rejected,

The Rev. Abram Byrne, of Cincinna allenges Parson Brownlow to a discussio Slavery. The Parson wants to know if hi atagonist is a white man, and what church he ongs to. Mr. Byrne replies that he is white The London Quarterly discusses that very and a Congregationalist, and hopes that he has the requisite qualifications for a contest with

> William Connoly, a reporter, has been rought in guilty, at Cincinnati, upon a charge of harboring fugitive slaves. A motion for a new trial has been made, upon the ground that one of jurors was a Deputy United States Mar-

> The Democratic (Administration) State Com-nittee of Illinois have issued an address to the Democratic electors of that State, calling upon em to desert Douglas, and acquiesce in the compton swindle. Fealty to the distinguished r, the Committee claims, is tresson to the National Democracy. It may be, but, from resent appearances, it will be pretty extensiveindulged in in that State.

> LAND SALES IN KANSAS.-We learn that he land sales in Kansas will take place at he respective offices of Kickapoo, Lecompton, Ogden, and Fort Scott, on the 1st and 15th of

The New York Herald says:

"The barque John Howe, Capt. Nichols, arrived at this port yesterday, from Sagua la Grande. We learn from Capt. Nichols, that about the 13th of April, on his passage from Havana to Sagua la Grande, and when off Augilla, he was boarded by a boat from the British war steamer Buzzard, and the officer in command without any ceremony sprang npon deck, and commenced asking questions—such as the vessel's name, her commander's, where she hailed from, where she was bound, her owner's name, &c.; and upon entering the cabin, by invitation, he demanded to see her papers, which were shown to him. He then departed. Capt. Nichols states that his ensign was then flying, and that it had been hoisted on the first approach of the steamer. After arriving at Sagua la Grande, and while lying in that port, he was again boarded by a boat from the same vessel, and his papers demanded, although his ensign was flying. His reply was, they were at the Consul's office. The officer then examined the vessel and scrutinized the hold. Capt. Nichols is of opinion that the officer was intoxicated at the time. He judged from the appearance of the man and the bold manner in which he acted. Capt. Nichols offered him a segar, (he having no liquor on board,) which he refused, but requested a glass of water, which was given him. He then departed. The New York Herald says:

Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, from 1799 to 1806. By the author of the Thirty Years View. Vol. VII. New York: D. Appleton & Co., Ms and Ms Broadway, Washington: Joseph Shillington, corner of Penn arenus and 44 sirect.

The seventh volume of this excellent Abridgement of the Debates in Congress, by the late Mr. Benton, is on our table. It embraces the interesting period commencing with that of 1823—'14. It is needless to say to the intelligent reader, that it was during the first of these sessions that the great controversy in regard to the admission of Missouri into the politics of the present day.

This volume also contains the interesting debate upon the "Caucus System," which took place in 1824, and which led to its abandonment. Every citizen who aspires to an intelligent acquaintance with the history of American politics, should read this debate. It marks an important epoch—viz: the new division of the country into parties, after the "era of good the procured my page."

Mr. Everett has addressed a letter to a friend of his, upon the Summer attack, which has found its way into the newspapers. It seems to have been called forth by the statement of Mr. Ponglas, choosing that a Republican Senator shall be elected rather than the comments of Northern presess upon that statement. In the letter, Mr. Everett explains his signature to a proposed testimonial to Mr. Summer, and the cament, and the letter, Mr. Everett explains his signature to a proposed testimonial to Mr. Summer, and the comments of Northern presess upon that statement. In the letter, Mr. Everett explains his signature to a proposed testimonial to Mr. Summer, and the comments of Northern presess upon that statement. In the letter, Mr. Everett explains his signature to a proposed testimonial to Mr. Summer, and the comments of Northern presess upon that statement. In the letter, Mr. Everett explains his signature to a proposed testimonial. He says:

"The paper was sent up to me at a very early he lower end on a very stiff sheet, rolled up, the Glancy Jones and others are moving in Illi-nois against Mr. Douglas, choosing that a Re-

"The course of the Press on the Kansas question has not been a doubtful course; but the editor of the New York Times has admitted a letter into his paper of Monday last, purporting to have been written from Washington, in which it is distinctly stated, and with some attempt at detail, (which has surprised us in the Times,) that the Press is about to surrender the great principle to which it has been devoted for many months, and to become the subservient tool of power. We have only to say, in reply, that the editor of the Times has been grossly imposed upon by some corrupt and reckless knave. The story is an utter fabrication. It has no probability, no possibility, to rest upon. We have nothing to surrender. It would afford us great pleasure to agree with the general Administration on this Kansas question; but this will never be, until the Administration is true to itself, and to the pledges upon which it was elevated to power." "The course of the Press on the Kansas ques

By the Niagara, at Boston, with Liverpool dates to the 8th, we have the following addi-

itional news:

Great Britian.—On the 5th, the House of

respect.

The bill abolishing the property qualifications for members of Parliament was debated and passed to a second reading amidst great cheering. The question is regarded as an im-

most amicable feelings were evinced. The Dake proposed as a toast "the imperishable

have the confidence of the Liberal party show be established on a wider basis.

The Bank of England had made no change the rate of discount. The outflow of bullion of France had checked the expectation. The emand for discounts had subsided, and appli-

cations were very light.

The great Chester Cup race was won by Sir C. Monk's Variety, in a field of twenty-eight The Times is authorized to state that Sir colin Campbell is to be created a Peer, in consequence of his distinguished services.

The Court of Queen's Bench refused the application of the British Bank directors for a

new trial.

France.—The commission appointed to consider the claims of Professor Morse has recommended that the Government should give him four hundred thousand france for the use of his

Trade in France continued to show symp

Trade in France continued to show symptoms of improvement. Increased orders from the United States had reached Lyons.

Paris letters state that the Emperor, at a reception, had rebuked one of the deputies for expressing himself strongly in opposition to the Government plans in the Legislature, and that the incident was much spoken of.

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon had been celebrated in Paris with imposing religious caremonies. eligious ceremonies.

The Queen of Holland was on a visit to Na

The Bourse closed firm on the 7th, at 68 35c. for account, and 60f. 70c. for money. LATER.

New York, May 23 .- The steamer City of f Washington arrived this afternoon, ates from Liverpool to the 12th inst. Resolutions have been proposed in the British House of Commons by Mr. Cardwe nd in the House of Lords by the Earl and in the House of Lords by the Earl of Shaftesbury, censuring the Government for the publication of their dispatch to the Governor General of India, in regard to his proclamation to the people of Oude. Lord Ellenborough assumed all the responsibility, and resigned. His resignation was accepted. The resolutions were to be considered the day after the steamer sailed.

sailed.

The House of Commons disagreed to the amendment of the House of Lords to the Jews' bill, and admitted Baron Rothschild as a member of their committee to confer with the

Lords.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed Minister to Constantinople, and the Hon. Edward Erskine as Secretary of Legation to Washing-The London Times says that the re-

of censure will be supported by Lord John Russell and the Peelite party, as well as by Lord Palmerston. Speculations were rife as to whether the Ministers would resign or dissolve Parliament in the event of the res All the cable was on board the Niagara an the Agamemnon, and they were to depart on an experimental trip on the 25th. They were only waiting for the completion of the paying-

out machinery.

The fourth Bengal Light Infantry, 160 stron. are tourn Bengai Inget Intantry, 100 strong have been brought to a court martial, and sixt sentenced to be hanged, whilst the remainde are to be transported for life. Colonel Seaton forces have beaten the enemy, taking thre guns. Robilcund is in possession of the rebels who are said to be 100,000 strong.

Calcutta dates have been received to April 5 but are unimportant.

deemed insvitable.

All was quiet in China.

A second election in the fifth circumscriptio of Paris resulted in the success of the opposition candidate. The Paris conference was further postponed for a few days.

M. Diaz, Spanish Minister of the Interio has resigned.

lay's works, speaks of "the peculiar picturesque character" of his writings, and adds, "If Ritter can be surnamed the Michael An-

The Philadelphia Press charges that MR. DOUGLAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. J. Giancy Jones (Mr. Buchanan's leader

Mr. J. Giancy Jones (Mr. Buchanan's leader in the House) has been personally at work, urging the Illinois clerks at Washington to form a club, and to sent anti-Douglas Democrats to electioneer in Illinois. This proves that Mr. Buchanan does not want peace, but a sword. He means to crush the Little Giant.—Correspondent of Tribune.

Mr. Douglas assumed his present position with his eyes open, and does not regret having done so. He has no overtures to make to Mr. Buchanan, and the only one that Mr. Buchanan can make to him, that will be acceptable, will be to adopt the Anti-Lecompton policy, and administer the Government upon the principle of fair play and popular liberty; to call off the Lecompton hounds he has set upon the people of Kansas, and leave the latter free to govern themselves in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Douglas illustrated his position in an expression he made when he was in the thickest of the Lecompton fight. Being asked one day if

Douglas illustrated his position in an expression he made when he was in the thickest of the Lecompton fight. Being asked one day if he had counted the cost and knew the journey he was taking, "Yea," he replied, "and I have taken a through ticket and checked all my baggage!"—Cor. of N. Y. Evening Post.

The relations of Senator Douglas towards the Administration form a subject of anxious discussion among his friends. It is argued that he cannot remain where he is, because his position is without political significance. The ground of his opposition to the imposture called the Lecompton Constitution was too narrow to sfford him a secure resting place. Its narrowness invited assaults from enemies, who, justly fearing his powers in an open encounter, relied upon the devices familiar to small politicians for success in their attacks. The demagoguism of the English bill was fitted to their purpose. By submitting the alleged Constitution to a vote of the people under the form of accepting or rejecting a land grant, the principle contended for by Mr. Douglas was fully conceded; but the details of the scheme were admirably framed to repel the support of loss them, by excluding the presumption that the election would be conducted peacefully or one square further on carried away the leg of admirably framed to repel the support of honest men, by excluding the presumption that the election would be conducted peacefully or fairly. It was foreseen that Mr. Douglas and his friends would be compelled to vote against a measure by which the justice of their demands was admitted, but which at the same time provided the means for defeating them.

But after the bill was carried over the heads of the protestants within the Democratic party, it was expected that Mr. Douglas would be forced to proclaim his acquiescance in what had Great Britian.—On the 5th, the House of Commons passed to a second reading the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by forty majority.

On the 6th, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Bright as to the proclamation of the Governor General of India, confiscating the soil of Oude, Mr. D'Israeli stated that the Government had sent out a dispatch disapproving of the policy of the Governor General in this matter in every respect.

what censures or reproaches could have been directed against the leader of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. He had never admitted, what the Republicans so earnestly and bluntly maintained, that the Lecompton instrument had no validity at all; that it was as infamous in its cricin as in its growth and promulation; that

portant one in Parliamentary reform, and meets with Government support.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated in the House of Commons that there was a perfect agreement between Great Britain and Sardinia, with respect to the course to be taken for the solution of the present difficulty. That agreement, however, did not imply that everything had been arranged.

At the Queen's drawing-room, Mr. Dallas presented to the Queen Mrs. Charles Amory and daughter, of Boston, and Mrs. Baldwin and daughter, of Boston. Mr. Dallas presented Mr. George Dorr, of New York, Prof. John H. Alexander, (of Baltimore,) United States commissioner of international coinage, and Lieutenant W. S. Boyd, commarding the marines of the United States frigate Niagara.

The army and navy club had given a banquet to the Duke of Malakoff, at which the white House, and that as a consequence the White House, and that as a consequence the President had suspended the work of proscribing the partisans of Mr. Douglas, and elseto be heard that authorized friends had made overtures on behalf of Senator Douglas to the President; that a long personal interview had occurred between the two gentlemen at the White House, and that as a consequence the President had suspended the work of proscribing the partisans of Mr. Douglas, and elsewhere

where.

I am satisfied, from confirmation received to

party of dissenters from his Kansas policy in both Houses of Congress. So decidedly opposite are his intentions, that it is his proposed to recommend the control of the co So decidedly opposite are his intentions, that it is his purpose to resume immediately the auto da fe commenced by the decapitation of the Postmaster at Chicago. This very day, I believe, the nomination of Mr. Strother to be collector of Chicago, and of Mr. Nye to be marshal of the northern district of Illinois, will be made in the places of gentlemen peculiarly identified with the political fortunes of Mr. Douglas. The removal of many other office-holders in the State for the same cause is resolved upon, and will probably be carried out in time to have a striking effect upon the Buchanan Convena striking effect upon the Buchanan Conven-tion on the 8th of June. It is designed to no tion on the sta of sune. It is designed to ac-tify the delegates to that meeting that rewards are ready for those who display zeal and capa city in forwarding the anti-Douglas movement No doubt remains that the President means to NO good remains that the Fresident means to defeat the re-election of Mr. Douglas to the Senate, even though the party division thereby excited result in the choice of a Republican.—

Cor. N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The Richmond Enquirer, the ancient an noncrable exponent of Virginia Democracy, having still a Ritchie and withal a Wise among its editors, thus mildly but distinctly and rather ignificantly dissents from both Lecompt

"We cannot recognise that this Constitution (the Lecompton) has been either formally or virtually adopted, either by the Convention at le of Kansas. Lecompton or by the people of K consider that the mode of submiss consider that the mode of submission referred to was intended to defeat, and did defeat, all fair expression of that popular will to which the schedule of submission professed to defer. But the mode of submission adopted by Congress the mode of submission adopted by Congress involves one feature of Congressional intervention which does not meet our even qualified approval. Congress has agreed to admit Kansas immediately as a State, upon condition that the people shall ratify the Lecompton Constitution, but refuses to admit the State under any other Constitution, until she shall have attained a certan increae of population. We do not recognise the competency of Congress thus to interfere in favor of the adoption of one particular form of organic law." ticular form of organic law.

This is the Wise platform of difference with the Administration, and if circumstances favor, we shall hear more of it,

The corruption committee of the Wisco Senate has reported that all who voted for the recent land grant bill in the Legislature, with but four exceptions, had received bonds of stock, from \$5,000 to \$25,000 each. The total amounts paid were: To the Governor of the State, \$50,000; Governor's Private Secretary State, \$50,000; Governors Frivate Secretary, \$55,000; State officers, \$20,000; Supreme Court, \$1,900; 13 State Senators, \$200,000; 66 Assemblymen, \$385,000; the legislative clerks, \$17,000; editors and others, \$261,000; grand total, \$989,900.

The bill temporarily removing the State capital to Milwaukie while the capital buildings at Madison are being enlarged, has been defeated in the Wisconsin Assembly by the casting vote of the Speaker, one member, who would have voted for removal, being denied the exercise of his vote because he stepped out of the room a moment, inst as the question was being put a moment, just as the question was being put The Madisonites were badly scared, believing that the capital, once removed, would stay re

We hope the report will be realized, that Gov. Wise, of Virginia, intends to run for Congress from his old (the Accomac) district, and will make the issue the course he has pursued on the Lecompton question. He classes the English bill with the original Administration reasures, and denounces them alike hitterly. measure, and denounces them alike bitterly On such an issue, it would be revival of the old glory of Virginia, to find her Govern fighting her other politicians, and carrying t people with him.

The Boston Post is good at a sly joke up The Boston Post is good at say joke apon its friends. It says of Buchanan, Cass, and the rest, "But we have the fullest confidence that the great statesmen who compose the present Administration, and who understand John Bull fully, will promptly take such meas-ures as the rights and interests and honor of the country require."

Mexican News.

Accounts from the city of Mexico are to the 7th. The Zuloaga Government was without a dollar, and the priests, having already spent a million and a half in its support, hesitated about making further advances. The Zuloaga Government had committed many atrocities.

Miramon, after his defeat, caused all who fell into his hadds to be shot. A number of men Miramon, after his defeat, caused all who fell into his hands to be shot. A number of men from Oajaca and Peebla, on their way to take part in the defence of Vera Crnz, halted at Cotaxtia, exhausted with travel, and some of them sick. By chance, Cobos, at the head of a band of Reactioniste, came upon them, took them prisoners, and murdered all, or near took them prisoners, and murdered all, or near by order of Cobos, was repeatedly plunged into the river and drawn out, and this operation was continued until life was extinct. The troops of Megis and Larda committed frightful extensions in Guadalajara, while in possession of that place.

The editor of El Siglo had been fined \$1,000 for publishing a communication signed Sr.

for publishing a communication signed Sr. Sanchez, favoring Osollos for the Presidency, and the editor of the El Heraldo was mulcted in the sum of \$500 for a similar offence. The

wise, unless copied literally from the cincial journal.

A recent letter from Tampico says:

"It is now thirty-two days since Garza commenced cannonading this city, during which period he has thrown over 1,400 shot and shells into the midst of its inhabitants, killing and wounding many poor women and children. Several houses bear the marks of the 24-pound balls sent into them. One house alone has received thirteen cannon balls, some of which were 24-pounders; one struck the corner of the roof of the American consul's house, but did no serious damage further than to break a few of the slates; but the same ball rebounded, and one square further on carried away the leg of a girl some twelve years old, who has since died, and then it struck the window of the British censul's office, sweeping everything before ish censul's office, sweeping everything before it, and breaking everything on the opposite cor-ner, although it is a strong stone wall and buttress. The throwing of the grenades was in deed most terrific, and has cost many poor in nocent women and children their lives, who had neither part nor lot in these civil dissensions.' The Mexican Extraordinary, speaking o

"Within the past month, the press of this capital have had some discussion on the subject of foreign intervention. The tone of the press is decidedly against any intervention that might favor the advancement of the Angle-Sax on race in Mexico. It would appear that our on race in Mexico. It would appear that our race is here generally regarded as aggressive. Although the proclivity of our race to build railroads, to develop the dormant resources of new countries, to expand commerce, to maintain peace and order, is conceded, still it is not believed the Anglo-Saxon race would be good for Mexico; their presence would be inimical to the language and religion of the country. A strong feeling exists here for European intervention of some kind—the intervention of France or Spain would be preferred." France or Spain would be preferred.

Auother telegraphic dispatch gives still fur-ther Pro-Slavery accounts of difficulties at Fort Scott and vicinity. Montgomery's Free-State Company is called a band of outlaws, and they are accused of having pledged themselves to drive out all the Pro-Slavery men, and even to hang Gov. Denver unless he removes the troops from Fort Scott. It is stated that seve-ral stores and the post office at Willow Spring ral stores and the post office at Willow Spring have been robbed, and 300 families driven out of Linn county. Free-State accounts are quite different, and what the exact truth is it is im possible to say. But one thing is evident These disturbances at Fert Scott have been go been done to suppress them, and to protect the people against outrages from either party. Why does not Gov. Denver go himself to Fort Scott with a sufficient force, ascertain the facts, and act accordingly? No special duty detains him at Lecompton, and it is his business to look after the peace of the Territory. Or is it the policy of the Administration to foster these difficulties,

Capt. Nichols, of the barque John Howe has made a statement in regard to the Fritish outrage upon his vessels, from which it is un-derstood that he will draw up an affidavit, to derstood that he will draw up an affidavit, to be forwarded to the Department at Washington. His statement is in substance as follows "The barque John Howe, Captain Cyrus A Nichols, sailed from Portland, Maine, for Hawana, about the 3d March, laden with shook vana, about the 3d march, inden with shoots and empty hogsheads, and arrived at the latter place about the 18th March. After having discharged her cargo, she sailed from Havana about the 10th April, for Sagua la Grande, to load sugar for New York. About 11 A. M. on load sugar for New York. About 11 A. M. on the 12th April, a steamer was observed to be steering for the John Howe, which proved to be an English man-of-war, with her colors (English) set. The vessel bore down for the John Howe, hove to along side, and lowered a boat containing one officer and about six men; the former and some of the latter boarded the John Howe, and, as they reached the deal. John Howe, and, as they reached the deck Captain Nichols asked the officer to enter hi cabin, with which request the officer complied

As soon as they entered, the English office asked Capt. Nichols if he could see his papers to which the latter replied in the affirmative, and immediately produced them. The British officer then took the name of the vessel, of her captain, and part of her owners, also wher captain, and part of her owners, also where
she came from, and where she was bound.
From some of the boat's crew, the crew of the
John Howe learned that the steam vessel to
which they belonged was called the Buzzard.
When leaving the John Howe, the officer examined the hold and other parts of the vessel,
after which he proceeded to his boat, and the
John Howe proceeded on her voyage, and
reached Sagua la Grande without further interreached Sagua la Grande without further i

ruption.
4 On Sunday, the 2d May, while in the harbon of Sunday, the 2d May, while in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, the John Howe was again boarded by a boat's crew, consisting of an officer and twelve men, from an English man-of-war then in the harbor. When the officer came on board, Capt. Nichols, who was then on the deck of his vessel, requested him to step down into the cabin, which he did, and as soon as he entered the cabin, he asked to see the ship's papers; Capt. Nichols replied, that they were on shore, in possession of the American Consul. The officer then asked to whom the vessel was consigned—and took the name of the vessel, captain, owners, where from, whence bound, and everything precisely as had been bound, and everything precisely as had beer done at sea. He had a large book, which he examined, and found that the barque had previously been boarded. On inquiry, Captain Nichols learned that this party also belonged to the Parsand

to the Buzzard.

"Capt. Nichols further says, that the officer who first boarded him wore his side-arms, while he who boarded his vessel the second time came unarmed, having left his arms the boat. Some of the crew of the John Howe told the captain that they saw other arms in the boat, but he saw none himself. On the last occasion there were no colors displayed on

An English paper publishes the sketch of th life of a prisoner, composed by himself in Win-chester jail. The original is in the shape of a printed book, the letters and words all having been cut out of waste paper by the man-with his finger nails, as no knife or scissors were allowed. After cutting out the words suitable to his purpose, he carefully pasted them in proper order, to form a small book comprising twenty-two pages. A piece of poetry, addressed to the prisoner's wife, is included New York, May 23 .- The barque Jo

New York, May 23.—The barque John Howe reports that an attempt was made, in the harbor of Sagua, to compel Capt. Bartlett, of the ship Clarendon, bound to New York, with sugar, to show his papers and hoist his ensign to the efficers of the British steamer fluzzard. Capt. Bartlett refused, and the steamer fired several blank cartridges to intimidate him, and then the commander, with 100 men, proceeded to the Clarendon. Capt. Bartlett refused to let any one come on board but the officers, who, after an exciting scene, left without accomplishing their purpose. During the affair, Capt. Bartlett was struck, but the officer denied that it was intentional.

Potteville, Pa., Msy 22.—For several days there has been much trouble among the miners of the Ashland coal district, near this place. The workmen struck for higher wages last week, alleging that, at the rates received, they could not support their families. As their employers refused to make any concessions, the miners went off in a body to their collieries, to obtain higher wages, or compel the workmen to make the strike a general one. They visited Wadesville and the collieries in that vicinity, and by threats and persuasions induced the miners to join them. Yesterday, the mob, now grown quite formidable, appeared at St. Clair, and by their violent demonstrations stopped operations at Milne's, Jchn's, Snyder's, and other collieries. The sheriff's deputy was on the ground, but was unable to make any arrests, in consequence of the strength of the rioters. A strong force was despatched from Pottsville this morning, to suppress the disorder, arrest the principals in the riot, and protect those men who wish to go to work. The sheriff of Schuylkill county made a requisition upon the military, and the first regiment of voluntees. Schuylkill county made a requisition upon the military, and the first regiment of volunteers under the command of Col. Johnson, left fo t. Clair at an early hour this morning.

Pottsville, May 22.—The military have re tarned, bringing with them the ringleaders of the riot. Upon the appearance of the soldiers at the scene of disturbance, the rioters saw that resistance was hopeless, and submitted im-mediately. Quiet has been restored.

Near Dover, Del., an affray occurred woman is sister to Wesley Anderson, who was recently convicted of murder in the second degree. This makes the third homicide committed by members of that family. Three years ago, a brother to Wesley and this woman killed a negro at Spring Branch, camp, but made good his second.

Judge Blackstone, whose Commentaries are Judge Blackstone, whose Commentaries are the most popular law books ever written, left behind him, in manuscript, a work on architecture. It was written when the Judge was young, but has been described, by those who have seen it, as worthy of his maturer years. A wish has been expressed to see this work in type; the Lord Chancellor of England has set his name at the head of a subscription list for the purpose. the purpose.

The telegraph brings the announcement of the death of the gallant Brevet Major General Persifer F. Smith, United States army, at Fort Leavenworth, on Sunday last. General Smith had recently been appointed to the command of the Utah expedition, and was en route for Camp Scott at the time of his death. He was over Scott at the time of his death. He was over sixty years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the most accomplished officers of the service, which he entered from the ranks of the Louisiana volunteers, of whom he was Colonel in 1836, during six months' service in the Florida war, and was the Brigadier General commanding a brigade of six Louisiana regiments of volunteers, under Major General Taylor, on the Rio Grande, 1846; appointed Colonel of the Mounted Biflemen, 27th May, 1846; commanded the 3d Brigade and 7th Infantry from September, 1846; was breveted Brigadier General in the regular army, in May, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico," 23d September, 1846; breveted Major General in August, 1848, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco," 20th August, 1847. He ranked next after General Wool, gust, 1847. He ranked next after General Wool and fourth after General Scott. For a long time, he had been in very feeble health. General Harney succeeds to the command of the Utah expedition.

member of Congress from the 4th district of Ohio, declines a re-election next fall. He en tered Congress in 1853 as a Pierce Democrat but sternly opposed the Nebraska swindle, and came out of it all a true Republican.

The investigations into the Bright and Fite case, in Indiana, have been concluded, and the result forwarded to the U.S. Senate, whice had all the facts in its possession before, bu chose to adopt this course, in order to keep th bogus Senators in their seats long enough to secure their votes for Lecompton.

Gen. Paez declines to go back to Venezuel with the deputation sent to invite him, prefer ring to wait till affairs are permanently settled Monagas, the conquered usurper, is to be kept a short time in honorable confinement, and then exiled to any foreign port he may select. Col. Fremont and family reached San Fracisco on the 12th of April. He intended to r main several months in the State, looking aft

Judge Shaw, who gave the recent decision in Massachusetts, deciding that spirituous liquors could be destroyed by any one, on the ground that they were a "common nuisance," is the same judge who, in the outset of the temperance reform, many years ago, held Dr. Cheever guilty of libel for writing his satirical deady about Descon Gilege, destillary, which

dream about Deacon Giles's distillery, which created so much excitement, and which every Massachusetts boy remembers so well. Orders have been issued by General Sco with the sanction of the War Department, tha as appropriate military honors to the memo of the late General Persifer F. Smith, thirte minute guns will be fired, commencing meridian, and the national flag will be displayed at half staff from the same hour till sunset of the day after the receipt of this order, at each post within the Departments of the West and Utah, and the officers serving therein will weat the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. Greenwood of Arkansas, declines a re election to Congress, next fall, having serve since 1853.

At Petersburg, Ga., last week, a young m was on trial for rape, and the victim of his lus
was brought on the stand to testify. But th
defence objected to her testimony, on the ground
that she was of African descent. Two physi that she was of African descent. Two physicians and an expert in African compounds were selected by the court to examine her, and the physicians reported that they could not decide the delicate question. The expert, however, gave it as his opinion that she was at least one-fourth colored, and she was not allowed to testify. Fortunately there was other and whiter evidence, and the scoundrel did not escape conviction. The young woman is described as of fair and delicate skin and her general appearance in perfect keeping with her pretened as of fair and deflects each and her general appearance in perfect keeping with her pretensions to an unadulterated lineage. If no white person had witnessed the outrage, the villain would not have been punished. This is the sort of institution that Christians are expected

The women who are soberly and earne The women who are soberly and earnestly seeking to obtain only their fair rights, are a good deal indignant at the Free Lovers who suddenly attampted to insert the Free Love plank in their platform at the Convention in New York last week. They complain that just after they had secured the countenance and services of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Brady, Mi Thayer, &c., it was particularly ungracious to ring in this new, foreign, and disgusting feature.

Five thousand bushels of green peas and a quantity of strawberries were landed in New York on Monday, from Norfolk, All the bank note engravers in the Unit

The volunteers enrolled by Florida bave been

Mr. Layard has arrived in London, from an

Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, died in that city on the morning of Saturday, the 15th instant, in his 77th year. Ever since the beginning of the work was been was been was been with the work was been was a work was a w beginning of the present century, he has been celebrated for the sealous and successful prosecution of chemistry, and especially of electrogalvanism. For fifty years, the Doctor was regarded as an unimpeachable authority in all matters pertaining to chemical research.

A favorite mode of introducing in Brazil is said to be, "This is my friend; if he steals anything from you, I am responsible for it." We wish that this usage might be incorporated among the "Rules of Good Society" at Washington.

On the 7th inst., a little daughter, three years of age, of Henry Denman, of Hasbrouck, Sullivan county, was scalded to death by falling backwards into a pail of boiling water. She did not survive but an hour or two after the accident

Jessie Barber, aged four years and nine months, recently died at Chicago. Had she lived, she would have come into possession of \$400,000, left by Jabez Barber, of Chicago, who was lost in the Pacific. The money now goes to a family in England.

The splendid copies of the American-Antarctic Exploring Expedition and Audubon's Birds of America, sent by the President to the Emperor of China, have been found for sale in book-stalls in Canton. The officials probably sold them, and pocketed the money. Charles Mackay and Rufus Choate, jr., sailed in the Europa from Boston on Wednesday. So also did Hassan Effendi, a messenger of the Turkish Rear Admiral.

Anson G. Pheips, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge, & Co., New York, well known as a merchant and a leader in religious and benevolent enterprises, died suddenly in his chair at his house, on Tuesday evening. Anthony G. Gould, of the late firm of Gould, Banks, & Co., Albany, New York, died suddenly on Saturday evening.

The shoe business is thoroughly revived a

Lynn.

Charles Reade, the popular novelist, and W.

H. Russell, the well-known Crimean correspondent of the London Times, are both coming to the United States to lecture. Four hundred bodies are annually taken from the waters around New York. The verdict "found drowned" doubtless covers many a

The Boston banks on Saturday had \$8,986,200 in coin in their vaults. The New York

Twenty Boston merchants have given Mayor Tiemann, of New York, a chaise and horses, as a token of their appreciation of his personal and official character.

Hon. Rufus Choate has consented to deliver an oration in Boston on the 4th of July next, at the request of the Young Men's Democratic

Lady Franklin, widow of the celebrated Arc tic navigator, is at present in Algiers. The subscriptions to the Havelock monumen

The statute of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer vaccination, has been placed in Trafalgar square, London, and in a few days it will be

Daniel Gaver has been condemned to pay \$10,000, at Frederick, Md., for defaming the character of Mrs. Stewart, the widow of a cler-Davis's Pain Killer .- A preparation inten-

ed as a balm for aches and pains was discovered by Perry Davis, of Providence, R. I. Its
popularity became universal, and it is as popular to-day as ever it was. It may be found in
the closet or cupboard of all families, ready for
use at an instant's warning, and is considered
the best article known for "the pains that flesh
in beint 2" Reaf or Reaf

is heir to."—Boston Bee.
Sold by all medicine dealers.

PREPARE FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS. The National Republican Association desire present Administration to the importance of a thorough and systematic circulation and distriution of tracts, speeches, and essays, bearing

upon the important questions now agitating the

With this view, they have issued, and will continue to publish, from time to time, the most important speeches which have been and shall be delivered or written.

We trust that all who are interested in defeating the Pro Slavery or Administration Party in the approaching fall elections, will purchase these documents for gratuitous circulation among their friends and neighbors. The Association are appealed to for documents for grain itous circulation to an extent far beyond their means. Under these circumstances, and as Congress is about to adjourn, we appeal to the means. Under these circumstances, and as Congress is about to adjourn, we appeal to the friends of the cause throughout the several States to take this work upon themselves, and see that their several localities are fully supplied with the proper kind of documents. Heretofore, this work has been done by the Members of Congress at their own expense, but after the ad-journment of Congress this responsibity will devolve upon other friends of the cause.

The very low price at which these docume are furnished, which is much less than the cost of publishing and enveloping, owing to the fact that the Association is conducted solely on the voluntary principle, puts it within the reach of every one to aid in their distribution.

L. CLEPHANE, Secretary. CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS. The National Republican Association Washington, D. C., are prepared to furnis both to clubs and individuals, the following li

f documents, at the rates and prices annex

At 75 cents per 100 copies, enveloped and fre of postage. on P. King, N. Y: The Rights of the People of Kanss

P. Granger, N. Y: Kansas-The Lecompt A. B. Olin, N. Y.: Admission of Kansas.
L. S. Foster, Conn.: The Rights of White Men Vin dicated.
S Dean, Conn.: Kansas—Slavery—The Lecompto

S Dean, Coun.: Kansas—Savery—The Lecompton Constitution.

J. A. Bingham, Ohio: The Lecompton Conspiracy. Do.

P. Blies. Ohio: Citizenship: State Citizenship, General Citizenship.

Senator Wade, Ohio: They "Stoop to Conquer;" or, The English Swindle.

J. R. Siddings. Ohio: The Condict hetmaen Religious Truths and American Infidelity.

H. L. Dawes, Mass.: The Lecompton Constitution founded neither in Law nor the Will of the People.

E. Thayer, Mass.: The Suicide of Slavery.

A. Bartingame. Mass.: An Appeal to Patriots against Fraud and Disunion.

J. Buffinton, Mass.: Kansas—The Lecompton Constitution.

N. Abbott, Me.: The Lecompton Constitution.
F. H. Morse, Me.: The President's Lecompton p. Kigore, Ind.: Kansas-The Lecompton Cons tion.
James Wilson, Ind.: The Admission of Kanzas.
D. W. C. Leach, Mich.: The Amistad Case—
not Recognised as Property by the Constituti
J. Collamer, Vermont: On The Kanzas Confere

Committee Report.
Committee Report.
Crittenden, Ky.: The Kansas Conference Bi
J. Parrott, Kansas: The Lecompton Constitu tion.

Collamer's Minority Report.

Freud-Hon. E. P. Stanton, Hon. G. Bancroft, Hon.

T. L. Harris, Hon. J. Hickman, Hon. R. J. Walker,

and Gov. Wise of Virginia.

The Democratic Meeting at Philadelphia, Feb. 8,

1856—Speech of F. P. Stanton, and Letter of Gov.

Walker,

\$1.35 per 100 copies, enveloped and free of

P. Hale, N. H.: Kansas and the Supreme Cour. Wilson, Mass: The President's Lecompton Mer.

auge.
H. Wilson, Mass.: Are Working Men Slaves?
J. Dixon, Coan.: Admission of Kansas.
H. Bennett, N. Y.: Kansas and S avery.
R. E. Fenton: N. Y. Designs of the Slave Pow
J. Thompson, N. Y.: The Admission of Kansas
W. H. Seward, N. Y.: Freedon in Kansas.
W. H., Seward, N. Y.: Closing Speech on the I

C. Durkee, Wis.; The Lecompton Canapiracy.
J. Colfax, ind.: Kanas—Lecompton Constitution
C. Case, ind.: The President's Special Message.
J. Bell, Tenn.: The Admission of Kansas.
kansas Question—The Minority Report of Committee of Fiften.
he Frauds in Kansas Illustrated—Hon. F. P. Stanton, it the Chinese Assembly Rooms, N. Y. At \$1.75 per 100 copies, enveloped and free of postage.

Hon. W. P. Fessenden, Ms. : The President's L. Message
D. Clark, N. H.: Kansas—The Law of Slavery.
F. P. Blair, Mo.: The Acquisition of Central Au
ica. Price \$2.25 per 100 copies. In the German Language.

At 75 cents per 100 copies, enveloped and free of postage.

Hon. P. King, N Y.: The Rights of the People of Kansas.

J. Hickman, Pa.: Kansas—The Lecompton Consti-

At \$1.25 per 100 copies, enveloped and free of postage.

Hon. S. A. Douglas, Ill.: Kansas—The Lecompton Cor

stitution.

W. H. Seward, N. Y.: Freedom in Kansas.
do. do. The English Bill.
H. Wilson, Mass.: Are Working Men Slaves? All orders should be addressed to
L CLEPHANE,
Secretary National Republican Ass
Wathington, D. C.

MAKAETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Flour, Howard Street
Flour, City Mills
Bye Flour
Corn Meal · \$4.37 @ 4.25 4.00 @ 3.25 @ 3.30 @ 1.10 @ 1.00 @ 62 @ 67 @ 72 @ 64 69 00 00 34 42 4.37 Corn, yellow
Rye, Pennsylvania
Rye, Virginia
Oata, Maryland and Virginia 39 4.50 2.50

Timothy Seed . . Hay, Timothy ... Hops Potatoes, Mercer ... 15.00 Potatoes, Mercer Bacon, Shoulders Bacon, Bides Bacon, Hams 14 Pork, Meas . . . 00 00 00 00 00 00 14 00 10 10 17 Wool. Washed . . .

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, May 95, 1856 HEW YORK MARKET

Butter, Western, in kegs Butter, Roll

Corn Meal 1.07 @ 1.23 197 @ 72 @ 73 @ 98 73 Corn, white . . . Corn, yellow . . . Clover Seed . . Timothy Seed . . 2.12 2 371 proposed to be erected in Sunderland Park amount to five thousand dollars. Pork, Prime Lard, in kegs - Butter, Western - Butter, State -- 00 6 00 - 00 6 00 - 00 6 00 - 00 6 00 - 00 6 00 - 28,00 628,50 - 1,00 6 0,00

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The Republicans of Maine will meet in o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor and to transact any other business that may properly come before the Convention. The basis of representation will be as follows .

delegate. Each city, town, and plantation, that cas venty-five votes for the Republican candidate for Gov ernor in 1857, shall be entitled to an additional delegate, and one delegate to every hundred votes for said candidate in 1857 above seventy-five.

JOHN L. STEVENS. B. D. PECK.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no persudden attack of diarrhea, dyseniery, or cholera morbus, can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it; it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmah,
December 19, 1856, says: "It is becoming more popular,
and in several instances I am assured that the cholera
has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please s-nd me an invoice of \$150 worth by the first op-

CAPE TOWN, AFRICA. Jan. 28, 1856,
GENTLEMEN: The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is
getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately we have a great demand for the
article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the

Pain Killer.
BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL, & CO. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son. Sold by druggists everywhere. For sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, book-

ler. Seventh street THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. JUNE.

Beginning of a New Volume Contents Cartatrice.
La Cantatrice.
Goufried Wilhelm Von Leib
Loo Loo. (Concluded.)
Letter Writing.
The Catacombs of Rome.

Literary Notices.
TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or twenty-five ents a number. For sale by all booksellers and news-PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO., ENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD. The Great Central Boute to the West.

MMF. at least as short, and fare as low at all times as by any other route from Washington city to the en-

ire West.

For Passenger tickets, apply at the office of the North-rn Central Railroad Company, Calvert station, Balti-DR. HUNTINGTON'S SERMONS. SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE. By the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D.,

acher to the University, and Planmer Professor Christian Morals in the College of Cambridge. Fifth Edition. 12ms. Price \$1.95. "As literary efforts, they are as faultless in their kind any sermons that we have ever seen; as the embodi-ent of a living soul, they outstrip the masterpieces of rench elequence.

"The vitality of spiritual truth flashes over these pages and will find its corresponding response in the hearts of the renewed, wherever this volume is read."—Methodis

"They are everywhere the utterances of a mind whol-in earnest, faithful to its own deep convictions of truth-doften need of that truth to the well-being and salva-no of the people."—Congregationalist. "Rich and eloquent in thought and expression

CROSBY, NICHOLS, & CO. No. 117 Washington street FOR MAY, IS NOW READY. And for sale by

ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN. This number completes the volume. Price, bound in cloth, \$2.

TERMS (

The National day, on the foll Single copy, Three copies, Single copy, Ten copies, Single copy, Ten copies, seents commission on scott in the car A Club of five person makes Club of ten, When a Club cay be made to

WASH

Oh! wildest On faithful Oh! fendest Oh! leve b

Too wild th

And all thy fo

Two rocks

Breast boldly And dash in

Too late we lo

The pain that i

I'll tear each fi That but for

Thy faithful he

For through it

Our purpose Oh! faithful so

Burned pure In field of Heav

Rise up to pr They ne'er wil Toward Him

The Past has be

Than this

Thou wo

As ours

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BILENCE: INSCRIBED TO A FRIEND. BY EDWARD SPENCER.

sneech is silvern, silence golden, Is a saying wise and olden. Who thinkelh twice before a word Hath passed his hes; is ever heard With honor, for the giddy world, However deep in folly harled, Is still aware when, speaketh he the issue is sagacity Wisdom the forum loveth not, But seeketh some "sequestered spot," Where, free from busile and from riot, Brooding in profoundest quiet, The golden ova of her thought Are slowly to full ripeness brought Choose, oh friend, the silent part, Frequent Nature, not the mart, Pure and holy keep thy heart:

Then shall Wisdom ever be, In life's mental galaxy, radiant Alpha-star to thee. Maryland, 1857.

Reported for the National Era. SPEECH OF LEWIS TAPPAN.

At a meeting of the members and friends the American Tract Society, held in New York at Clinton Hall, May 11th, to consider the ac tion of the Publishing Committee with refer ence to their non-compliance with the resolu tion of the Society, in 1857, that "those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Sla very, as well as those moral evils and vices

Mr. Tappan said he should not have risen at the late hour at which he com last night, at the late hour at which he com-menced his remarks, had he not been fully per suaded that many of the persons then present would not be here to-day. In that anticipation he had not been mistaken. A considerable he had not been mistaken. A considerable number of the persons present last night were absent this morning. He particularly regretted the absence of Rev. Dr. Tyng, and the withdrawal of several distinguished gentlemen, members of a committee appointed last evening, to attend to the datica assigned them. Other gentlemen, however, were present to-day, in addition to a large number who attended last evening, and he should therefore continue the argament he had then commenced.

Mr. T. said that he should endeavor to greak, with regard to language and temper, as

speak, with regard to language and temper, as became a Christian. He had no hope for the deliverance of the slaves in this land from bondage, unless it should be effected on Chrisbondage, unless it should be effected on Christian principles. At the commencement of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, twenty five years since, he entered upon the work as a Christian abolitionist, and he had endeavored to act ever since in that character. When he saw that some persons, with whom he had been early associated in the cause, acted, as he thought, on different principles and with a different spirit, he could no longer be in alliance with them in carrying on the Anti-Slavery cause in this coun y, although he was willing to accept the aid anybody, infidel or Christian, who would enter into the work of emancipation.

In the course of the remarks made last even

ing, several of the speakers had alluded to a tract entitled "Duties of Masters," which had tract entitled "Duties of Masters," which had been under the consideration of the Executive Committee of the Tract Society, and had been finally laid aside. It had been spoken of in high terms of approbation, and a desire had been expressed that the American Tract Society should be held to the publication of that tract, or one of similar import. A note had just been read from Dr. Tyng, excusing his absence on account of illness, which expressed absence on account of illness, which expressed a hope that the Tract Society would be held ad adopted last year, that discussed in its publications.

Here two or three persons interrupted the speaker, and said they believed the gentleman was mistaken, as no such sentiment as that at tributed to Dr. Tyng could be found in his

letter.].
Mr. T. said it had been his fortune for many years to be interrupted whenever he addressed mixed audience on the subject of Slavery course of the observations he was making. He would endeavor, however, to preserve his equa-nimity. If he failed to do so, he should break a promise he had that morning made on his nees before God. Ever since he had been an Abolitionist, he had been accustomed to inter-ruptions of this sort, and the Abolitionists generally, in resisting such conduct, had often been called disorganizers. Though they were as calm as the Apostle John, yet, if they stood as calm as the Apostle John, yet, if they stood up for their rights, for freedom of speech, and if they proclaimed unpalatable truths, they were said to be violent, untruthful, and fauatical.

Now, said Mr. T., with regard to the tract of Bishop Meade, he would acknowledge, as he did last evening, that for many reasons he held in high respect that eminent prelate. He believed him to be Anti-Slavery at heart. He

believed him to be as much an Anti-Slavery man as Judge Hornblower, of New Jersey, and that if he lived in a free State, he would make as admirable a speech as they had heard last evening from the Judge. For one, he had listened to that speech with great attention and unqualified admiration. He considered it a radical Anti Slavery address, in all respects but one. Judge Hornblower went as far as he but one. Judge Hornblower went as far as he (Mr. T.) did, except in one particular, which he would barely state, although this was not the time to discuss it. Mr. T. considered

entitled to the love and respect of the com-munity for his many excellent qualities, yet it should be recollected that he lived in a slaveholding community, and that "evil communica-tions corrupt good manners." He thought he hould be able to show that the essay of the Bishop, though in many respects written in a most excellent spirit, contained many hurtful errors, and was altogether unworthy of being circulated under the patronage of citizens of the free States, and improper to be included among the publications of the American Tract Society. In the first place, it did not accord with the sentiment of the Northern people in its cordial approbation of the Colonization Society and the sentiment of the Colonization. Society—certainly it did not, in this respec meet the concurrence of all "evangelical Christians. Again it asserted that the Scrip tures recognised the relation of master and slave. I, said he, depied that, in the sense in which the term was used by the Bishop. It is quite com

term was used by the Bishop. It is quite common for writers and speakers, in discussing the Slavery question on scriptural grounds, to use the words recognition and approbation as synonymous. But the Bible recognised many things it did not approve. For example, it recognised the existence of Satan, but it did not follow from this that it approved his acts [Langhers] [Laughter.]
Bishop Meade also asserted that there were slaves before the law was given to Moses from Mount Sinai—that Abraham was a slavehold-er—that Moses made frequent references to the relation of master and slave, and gave

many directions as to the right performance the duties resulting therefrom. He intimate charged Titus to make frequent appeals mas ers and slaves. The Bishop, it is true, us Mr. T. said he denied the trained either in the that slaveholding was sanctioned either in the Old or New Testament. It was merely an assumption. Moses gave many directions as a sight performance of the duties resulting

heir own. Even the Lord's day does not be long to the slave, nor any portion of it.

This is the tract, said Mr. T., that has been applauded here, as a tract that should have been published by the American Tract Society, with funds chiefly contributed by the Christians with funds chiefly contributed by the Christians of the regulate the conduct of wrong does while they maintain an anti Christian reduces while they maintain an anti Christian reduces while they maintain an anti Christian reduces. had been suppressed. He did not want any tract, containing such statements, to be published by that Society, although he was free to say that he concurred with gentlemen in saying the Publishing Committee, in refusing to publish it, or some other tract on the subject of Slaver, and respected their data to the Society. which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of the Society, and can and onght to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit," and to agree upon the best course to be adopted at the anniversary of the Society, to be held May 12th, Mr. Lewis Tappan made the following remarks:

Mr. Toppan said he should not have risen the series of the Screen and the subject of Slavery, had neglected their duty to the Society. One of the Secretaries, (Mr. Stephenson,) it is said, stated at Hartford, that one of the reasons why this tract was not published was, the Society had no right to inculcate the duties of masters. Mr. T. said he did not know the sentiments of Mr. Stephenson, with whom he had been wrongfully associated by Dr. Tyng and others, as agreeing in defending the "righteous conduct of the Executive Committee." This was said after he (Mr. T.) had expressly stated, in said after he (Mr. T.) had expressly stated, in the hearing of Dr. Tyng and the gentlemen present, that he believed the Committee merited the censure of the Society.

Dr. Hawes asked if the language quoted from the tract implied that Bishop Meade regarded the slaves as being what Sonthern slave-owners claim them to be?

Mr. Tappan replied, that he had endeavored, in his quotations from the tract, to give a true representation of the expressed sentiments of the author. What private opinions he had, that were not expressed in the tract, he did not know. He had already stated that he believed he was at heart anti-Slavery. He was so much so, that he had given offence to slaveholders, and heen threatened with Lynch law. Under such threats, threatened with Lynch law. Under such threats, most nen would yield. If his revered and esteemed friend from Hartford, who had always atood up so firmly for Freedom and righteousness, should be threatened with the application of this code by the influential men in his city, Mr. T. said he should tremble for him, lest he might be tempted to swerve. He could not guaranty even his stability.
Dr. Hawes. You would not be called upon

or your endorsement.
Mr. Tappan. Well, sir, I should be most happy to have yours; and should be almost as willing to be hung, as to see you hung.

Last evening, Mr. T. continued, no allusion was made to a letter, written by Prof. Goodrich, of New Haven, to the Secretaries of the Tract Society, and endorsed by ex-President Day and Society, and endorsed by ex-President Day and some half dozen more distinguished gentlemen of that city. But, said Mr. T., as this letter has been circulated among the members of this meeting and those who agree with them, to influence their conduct on the present occasion, I shall deem it proper to review some portions of it, conceiving it to be in some respects more injurious in its expressions than the essay of Bishop Meade, although I cheerfully say that a considerable part of it contains excellent sentiments, and the author is a centlement of de-

oblication by the Tract Society the essay of Bishop Meade, saying: "It contains nothing to effend the most delicate sensibilities of the It may be so, said Mr. T., but it does contain

sentiments that offend the sensibilities of North-ern men—one of them at least. The Professor, after thus soliciting a favorable reception and consideration of his letter, says; "We have no wish to have the Tract Society iscuss the duties and moral evils arising out of the system of American Slavery, in any other spirit, or to any greater extent, than she discusses the duties and moral evils connected with the

system of manufactures, or navigation, or any other institution of the North." Mr. T. was astonished at such an announce-ment—that Northern Christians should feel that their duty was performed to slaveholders, when they alluded merely and so gingerly to their petite morals. It reminded him of a discussion

he heard, forty-seven years and, in London, by a popular divine of that day, before a large and fashionable audience, from the text, "Evil communications corrupt good manners," when the preacher introduced the subject by saying: "My brethren, I do not intend this day to discuss the great sins that disgrace this metropo-lis, but the small offences that tread upon the reels of indecorum. Mr. T. said that Prof. Goodrich eulogized Rev. Dr. Smyth, of South Carolina, who had commended Bishop Meade's tract, as "one of the most eminent divines of the South, who has

the most eminent divines of the South, who has stood firmly for its institutions, and enjoys its entire confidence." Is it probable that a tract, thus recommended, meets the views of Anti-Slavery Christians at the North? Shall they be appealed to by a Northern man to urge upon the Tract Society the adoption and circulation of a tract on the duties and moral evils arising American Slavery not only a wicked, but an out of the system of Slavery, recommended by American Savery and the savery and t Prof. G. in his letter to the Secretaries! In one place he says, and very truly, "Tracts are one of the chief instrumentalities of our age for promoting the regeneration of the world" And, in allusion to slaveholding, he says: "If there is any subject on which faithful instruction is needed, this is one." In view of such truths, shall we employ one of the ablest and most uncompromising friends and defenders of American Slavery to endorse a tract, to be issued at the instance of Northern men, inculcating upon slaveholders their duties to those whom they rob to their dearest rights, and condemn to perpetual servitude? And shall one of our most estimable men recommend a tract, written by a Southern man, and endorsed by a Southern man, who contends for the righteousuess of human who contends for the righteousness of human bondage, inculcating upon his brother slave-holders the duty of so treating those bound by

them in fetters of iron, that the system shall meet with more favor on the part of Northern Christians? Is this the way to regenerate the South? Is this the faithful instruction the crisis Mr. Tappan quoted from Webster's Dictionary, a work that was edited by Prof. Goodric ons of slavery, extortion, &c. Extortic "is the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, dyress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power."

This is extertion—this is American Slavery. What says the Bible of such offenders? "Ex tortioners shall not inherit the kingdom of God."
The Bible also speaks of slaveholders as "men-

s ealers," In Paul's Epistles to Timothy, he The law is not made for a righteons man "The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners—for MEN-STRALKUS."

He also quoted the testimony of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, in a note to the 142d question in the larger Catechism, in the "Confession of Faith," adopted in 1794:

"I Tim, 1, 10. The law is made for mendalers. This crime, analogy the Jews, or

lation for which they are unrebuked by those who would instruct them in their moral conduct. The first duty of slaveholders, as well as of all transgressors, is repentance. The next duty is reformation, bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. Slaveholding is a crime against man, and a sin against God. It is the duty of he Tract Society to issue publications inculating this truth. The sin should be denounced d not merely the abuses of the system. Pro

G. in his letter says, most admirably:

"One great object for which the church exists in the world, is to carry out and apply the principles of the Bible to the ever-varying condition of man and his institutions." What a comment is this upon his own pre eding declarations!

ceding declarations!

Prescribing the duties of masters, while they are not reminded of the sin of slaveholding, is are not reminded of the size of slaveholding, is preposterous, absurd, and unscriptural. As well might the Tract Society issue tracts prescribing "those moral duties which grow out of the existence" of piracy, smuggling, gambling, Sabbath-breaking, intemperance, and licentiousness. What would be thought of a recommendation to the Tract Society to issue a tract touching the duties of manufacturers and sellers of intoxicating drinks? Admonishing keepers of grogshops, for example, that they ought not to sell to minors, to poor men who can hardly buy bread for their children, to those almost drunk already, &c. What would be thought of a recommendation to the Tract Society to publish a tract for keepers of houses of ill-fame, teaching them that they should not entertain company after ten o'clock at night, that they ought not to furnish guests with wine and cigars, or otherwise tempt to excess those who frequented the abode of the harlot, but had never been warned by the Tract Society that f intoxicating drinks? Admonishing keepers never been warned by the Tract Society that "her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death?" And what should be thought of an attempt to induce the Tract Society to publish tracts addressed to slaveholders, instructing them against the inhuman-ity of allowing their slaves only a peck of corn a week for food, when they ought to allow them a peck and a half; that instead of furnishing the female slaves with cotton bagging for clothing, they ought to furnish them with ten cent Lowell calico; that instead of scourging them with cat-o'-nine tails made of hardened leather with cate'd nine tails made of hardened leather thongs, they should use the most approved Newark overseers' whips? &c. No, sir, said Mr. T., slaveholding is a sin, and the first duty of a slaveholder is repentance, and the second reformation, bringing forth works meet for repentance. If slaveholding is not a sin, deserving rebuke as such, it is altogether impertinent and obtrusive for the Tract Society or any religious hady to offer their advices as to the

isting among your own people. he Tract Society to treat slaveholding as a higher standard than the conservative platform rime against man and a sin against God, and argued that the injunctions of Scripture on the subject of correcting and reprimanding trans-gressors were true philosophy and sound policy. The Tract Society, in its publication of the Bible, had, in fact, announced that with regard to sin in general, this was the course to be pur sued. For example, said Mr. T., I find in a copy of the Bible, prepared for the Tract So-ciety by my lamented friend Justin Edwards, and presented to me by the worthy Secretary f the Society, the following explanations an nstructions:

1. Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neigh or, and not suffer sin upon him: Lev., 19th ch.

Tract Society's comment:

"Not suffer sin: not see another live in without making efforts to reclaim him." 2. Them that sin rebuke before all the thers also may fear: 1 Tim., 5th ch., 10th v. Tract Society's comment:

Them that sin: whose offences are proved. Parallel passage in the Tract Society's " May fear : And all Israel shall hear, and

fear, and shall do no more any such wickedness as this is among you;" Deut., 13th ch., 11th v. 3 He that rebuketh a man, afterwards shall find more favor than he that flattereth with the tongue: Prov., 28th ch., 23d v. Tract Society's Bible "Illustrations," appen ed to this verse—mark!
"Honest dealing with the offenders is t

way to secure their respect."

Now, said Mr. T., this is my own experies in conversing or corresponding with slavehold ers. And he mentioned several instances where he had spoken or written to slaveholders—speak ing the truth in love—setting before them the that slaveholding was a sin; that it ought to b repented of and forsaken; and that the partie would do so. For twenty years he had been i intercourse or correspondence with variou classes of slaveholders; some of them men dis classes of slaveholders; some or them men us-tinguished for their high position and influence. He had not failed to speak to them of slave-holding as a crime and a sin, and he must say that he had been treated with courtesy and re spect, both in correspondence and in personal intercourse, and had never had one tithe of the difficulty with them that he has suffered at the hands of the apologists of Slavery at the North High-minded Southern men liked frankness, but a doughface, whether clerical or lay, they despised from the bottom of their heart.

Mr. T. related the case of a distinguished

lawyer of Louisiana—a slaveholder—who walso an elder in the Presbyterian church, whom he was introduced in this city, whom had invited to his house, and with whom nad invited to his house, and with whom he passed sive or six hours one Lord's day. He explained to him the principles of the Anti-Slavery Society, and endeavored, with Christian fidelity, to show him the sin of slaveholding. He was listened to with much attention by the slaveholder, who at length said: "You have satisfied me that all your principles are sound and scriptural. "With one expection." "When

pirant for political honors, who is solicitons to gain influence with the South by subserviency to slaveholders, will ever forget the memorable rebuke administered to Mr. Everett on the occasion referred to, by the eccentric but eloquent John Randolph of Roanoke. As Mr. Everett took his seat, Mr. R. arose, and said return him.

something to this effect:

"Mr. Speaker, I am the owner of some four hundred slaves. May God forgive me, for standing in such a relation! I have never defended myself, as a slaveholder, from any au-thority, human or divine, and least of all from the Bible. I leave that," pointing his long, bony finger to the seat of the young member from Massachusetts, "to the recreant New England

These anecdotes, said Mr. T., demonstrate the power of truth, properly applied, upon the hearts and consciences of slaveholders, and the contempt with which Northern advocates or contempt with which Northern advocates or apologists of Slavery are treated by the most enlightened and conscience-stricken men of the South. TRUTH is the great weapon with which to assail the system of Slavery and the practice of slaveholding, and truth spoken in love will be "mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strongholds" of sin and Satan.

Mr. Tappan said that, before he concluded, he wished to warn his friends against being more influenced by personal considerations than regard for the interests of humanity. The frailty of human nature was such, that men railty of human nature was such, that men ften felt more keenly personal insult than the nsults and injuries done to those whose cause they professed to value and to advocate. Let them beware of feeling more disappointment and indignation against the Publishing Comnittee of the Tract Society, for not obeying the mittee of the Tract Society, for not obeying the directions of their constituents, than displeasure that the wrongs of the slave have been overlooked or despised. He might also say, that true policy, no less than right principle, urged that the highest ground should be taken on the subject by the friends of Freedom. If low ground is taken, if we urge upon the Tract Society considerations of expediency, that they shall first of all inculcate right conduct on the part of masters in relation to their treatment of always. masters in relation to their treatment of slaves in hopes that afterwards they will be able to in reigh against the sinfulness of the system itself they will probably find themselves mistaken Low ground once taken, it will be difficult, in not impossible, to take higher ground. South erners themselves, who were content to have the abuses of Slavery inveighed against, will oppose assaults upon the system, and accuse the Northern friends of having deceived them an the Southern community. But take the high est ground at once, declare that slaveholding is a sin, a sin of the highest kind, that there can be no Christian fellowship with slaveholders and the conscience of the South will be reached and if it does not now, it will hereafter, respond to the Christian appeals and expostulations of the Northern church.

considerable part of it contains excellent sentiments, and the author is a gentlemen of deserved excellence as a scholar and a Christian.

This letter Mr. Tappan criticised at some length. Prof. G. strongly recommended for upon which the church has hitherto stood. Young converts naturally seek for the highest standard. Let the friends of Freedom raise aloft the standard of the Cross, and bear fearle-sly onward, on which is inscribed Truth Righteousness, Freedom, and Holiness, and their ranks will be filled with a numerous heat of those who have recently confessed Christ and who desire to follow Him.

Let there be no empiricism, said Mr. Tap pan, in dealing with the great disease of th nation. Call things by their right names, and apply the proper remedies. Suppose, said he, that a man who has a cancer on his hand should consult a physician, who should tell him that it was a mere pimple, to be easily cured, would such quackery avail for the recovery of the patient? There is a cancer upon the body politic of the nation. Let its nature be unde stood : let its evil and direful effects be distinct ly pointed out; let the proper remedy be faithfully used; let the surgical knife be fearlessly applied. A cure may be effected by the appl cation of suitable remedies, promptly adminis tered, while palliatives, deceptive appliances will only deceive and ruin. Shame upon the

upon the nation as if it were a mere pimple! Mr. Tappan concluded by presenting the fol-lowing resolution: "That it be recommended to the America Tract Society to authorize and direct that the

American Tract Society, that treats this cancer

Publishing Committee issue a tract, without unnecessary delay, on the Sinfulness of American Slavery."

The Committee here came in, and presented heir report.

Mr. Tappan moved an amendment to the first

resolution, viz: that "Whereas American Slavery is a sin before God, therefore"—— Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, of this city, referr to the amendment, said that, if it were intended to affirm that the essential spirit of Slavery was a sin, he was with his brethren who had preceded him. He thought it somewhat ambiguous whether it referred to Slavery as chattel Slavery or not. If it meant chattel Slavery, he went with the mover of the amendment.

Mr. Tappan immediately rose and said rejoiced to welcome the gentleman as a coad-jutor, and would cheerfully meet his views by introducing the term "chattel" into the amend-ment, so that it should read "American chattel

ment, so that it should read "American chattel
Slavery." He said he now called upon Dr.
Smith to renew his pledge, and join hands in
support of the amendment.
Dr. Smith replied, that what he was disposed
to do as an individual, he mighty not perhaps
do as a member of the Tract Society. He
thought the term "chattel" "did not take away
the might be a solve of heldies and the said as the series of heldies and the said as the said a the mist as to the system of holding slaves.

Mr. Tappan. Dr. Smith said, if I meant "chattel Slavery," he would go with me. I do say "chattel," and now he refuses to vote for the amendment. [Laughter.]

RELEASE OF ARCHY LEE THE END OF IT.

slaveholder, who at length said; "You have he satisfied me that all your principles are sound and scriptural, with one exception." "What is that?" said Mr. T. "The duty of immediate emancipation," was the reply. "Well," said Mr. T. "The convince you that immediate emancipation is a duty, will you give instant freedom to your slaves, or acknowledge that you are living in known sin?" The gentleman replied, "I suppose I must." After further conversable in the frankly acknowledged that immediate emancipation was a duty, and declared that he would no longer continue to live in a way that was ruining his children and incurring the distinctions, and said he should not longer continue to take with him to Louisiana a copy of all the principal Anti-Slavery publications, and said he should never cease to be thankful for the light that had been found upon the subject.

Mr. Tappan mentioned the case of a merchant of Alabama, a slaveholder, and who was also an elder in the Presbyterian church. He seeme to this city to purchase goods. One of the Deputy Marshals and Chief Curtis arrived simultaneously with the crowd. The keeper was then presented with the following paper:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

NORTHERN DISTRICT CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, April 14, 1858.

To the Keeper of the City and County Jail:

Siz: In accordance with the order I have from the United States Commissioner, you will please release the boy Archy Irom your custody, and this shall be your voucher for so doing.

P. S. SOLOMON, U. S. Marshal. From the Alta California, April 20.

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

alreadolders at the South. This is his exact languages:

all south and this exact languages and self-unit languages:

all south and this exact languages and self-unit languages:

all south and this exact languages and self-unit languages:

all south and this exact languages and self-unit languages.

all south and this exact languages and self-unit languages.

all south and this exact languages and self-unit languages.

all south and this exact languages and self-unit languages and self-unit languages.

all south and this exact langua arrested as a figitive from justice, Archy hav-ing stabbed a man in Mississippi before he left that region with his master. It was also feared that Stevall might send a requisition from the Governor of that State, which would make it

> From the Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican EMASCULATED CHRISTIANITY.

The Lecompton triumph in Congress was a doubtful one; the Lecompton triumph in the Tract Society, achieved on Wednesday, was not doubtful. It will be remembered, that last year the Society instructed the publishing commit tee to publish tracts upon the subject of Slave ry; and that they persistently refused to obey their instructions. The course was utterly dis-honorable on their part. They had no legiti-mate alternative but to obey or resign. At the present anniversary, there gathered, of course a great deal of interest about the decision o the question, and it has been decided. The publishing committee have been sustained by whose confidence they had betrayed, whose judgment they had insulted. This reversal of the position of the Society is a momentous event, and full of significance. It involves very grave decisions, and its effects will be seen in the future not we force and most here. seen in the future, not, we fear and most hon estly believe, in the advancement of Christian morals. The office of the Society is the dissemination of Christian truth, and the denum ciation, which shall lead to the renunciation, all wrong that militates against the progress of that truth and its incorporation into ision of the Society now is, that there is one

thing in this land, generally held to be wrong, which is not to be spoken against.

The holding of human beings in bondage is a sin, or it is not. Slavery is a Christian institution, or an institution of the devil. The Tract Society, in its decision, says either that Slavery is a Christian institution, involving neither sin nor wrong, or that, being an offspring of Satan, and necessarily full of sin and wrong, it is to be ignored for truth's sake, for heir Northern tools in the fitting up of this favor the Tract Society, unless they be those who come from the South, will admit that Sla-

moment, and see what it is. In our Southern States, there are more than three millions of men, women, and children, equal to three times the population of the State of Massachusetts, who are bought and sold and worked like women are not in their own keeping, but are subject to the wills of owners and overseers. If, through the grace of God, a slave become a real Christian, it enhances his price in the market, and love and charity and heavenly dis positions are set off againt so much silver.
The labor of these millions is taken without reward. They are watched and disciplined like convicts. They are in the hands of an irresponsible power. Light is shut out from them. There is no free Bible among them. Whatever good they may receive is by grace of their masters, for they have not a single right. The system which enslaves them reacts upon their enslavers—demoralizes and debauches them. It curses the very soil they tread upon. It poisons the fountains of political power, so that its black influences flow through all the streams of national legislation. It threatens virgin Territories with its foul blight. It comes up annually and thunders madly against the chains that bind the union of these States. It nakes our free Republic a byword and a hiss ing among the nations. It perverts the national conscience. It is so much broader in its sweep of sir than any other form of evil, that it em oraces in itself unbridled licentiousness, polygamy, theft, swindling, oppression, and so through the catalogue. In short, it is "

sum of all villainies." It is this great system of iniquity, this terrible blotch of sip, this conglomeration of all possible evil and wrong, which the American Tract Society, in this latter half of the nineteenth century, refuses to denounce. On the subject of Slavery, it consents to be silent. It proposes at 75 cents per 100 for eight-page, and \$1.25 pe to sit like a cowardly dog at the gate of the temple of truth, and bark lustily at all the little sins that go by with their tails between their legs, but when a great sin comes along, owned by a dangerous master, with a cane in his hand, they shut their eyes, close their mouths, and they shut their eyes, close their mouths, and ey shut their eyes, close their mouths, and become dumb. It is not good policy to touch such a sin as this. It is too important. The man who owns it will abide no interference, and

f the society would do him any good it must let his pet sin alone. Now, we are outsiders in this thing, and only speak as those who are in the habit of at such matters in a common-sense, business way. We declare, therefore, that in a view like this, the Tract Society has taken a long step towards the absolute emasculation of American Christianity. Slavery is let alone by this Society, simply and only because it is a great sin, a prevalent sin. It is let alone be-cause it will not tolerate the truth. It is let step towards the absolute emasculation alone because it will not receive the whole Gospel. We declare that no Christian society can take a position like this without shame and dishonor, Bishop McIlvaines and Rev. John THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY between Ba Lords to the contrary notwithstanding. It cowardly and unchristian thing. The Soc

absolutely refuses to repeat the words by which Christ denounced a woe upon those who lay grievous burdens upon men's shoulders. The precedent is a terrible one. Polygamy is only to become a prevalent, powerful, and respectable sin, to be let alone in the same way. The slave trade must be let alone when the South shall accomplish its wishes to re-establish it. And if there were no religious agencies and influences in the world except the Tract Society, that organization might, in time, find its field so limited—withdrawing from big sins to little—that its operations would be confined to pinstealing, puppy-snatching, and its own tergiversations. If we understand the mission of Christianity

it is, among other things, to "undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free." If we have a true comprehension of the mission of those who preach and disseminate the truth of FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

To all points between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 6 A. M. train. For all points between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 10 P. M. train. The 5.5 P. M. Express will only stop for wood, water, and meals, at the principal first-class stations. The training from Haltimore at 4.25 P. M., and from Frederick at 9 A. M., through it shout three hours. THE ELLICOTTS MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 5. M. and 5.50 P. M., and Ellicott Mills at 6.45 A. M, and 3 P. M. ma ers and slaves. The Bishop, it is true, uses the words master and servant as it suand at the two of master and servant as it suand at the bewords measure and servant as it suand at the bewords measure and save.

Mr. T. said in defaute the two of the aspection that slaveholding was anactioned either in Equipment of the same merely as an assumption. More give many directions to the right performance of the dust many of the perfect of the same and the properties of the same merely as a sumption. More give many directions to the right performance of the dust resulting from the relation of master and save in the properties of the properties of the same to the same and as the relation of master and save in the content of the case of a merchant of Alabama, a startly of the light performance of the dust was made for mental to the right performance of the dust was made for mental to the right performance of the dust was made for mental to the right performance of the dust was made there of the Gospet, it is to preach the whole Gospet, the the pricing and office of the formatic the principal statistics. The trains from the Visit of the content on the formatic the pricing and state of the dust of the properties of the content of the Gospet, it is to preach the whole Gospet, the the pricing and office of the Gospet, it is to preach the whole Gospet, the the pricing and office of the Gospet, it is to preach the whole Gospet, the the pricing and content to the formatic the pricing and state of the Gospet, it is to preach the whole Gospet, the the desire the pricing and content the pricing and state of the Gospet, it is to preach the whole Gospet, the the desire the pricing and content the pricing and state of the Gospet, the content the content of the Gospet, the content of the Gospet, the the definition of the same state and the pricing and the following the printing of the same state and the printing of the defini the Gospel, it is to preach the whole Gospel

this money value of submission as even greater than what it is intrinsically worth. To their leaders and guides it holds out the temptation of filling high and lucrative offices. It is a bribe to these leaders to magnify to the people the value of the bribe. That is one phase of the bribe, but not ever

its worse or more direct aspect. It offers five million acres of land as a reward if the people will swallow the Lecompton swindle, with no promise that they shall have a single acre if they wont, and prefer another Constitution. The absence of a direct promise that they shall have an equal amount of land hereafter, under whatever Constitution they may adopt, is equivalent to a threat that they shall have none unless they now accept the bribe. These five millions of acres are worth at least six millions of dollars. Though they are not to millions of dollars. Though they are not to be immediately converted into money, and the money distributed among the voters, yet they know they will be equally benefitted by the enhanced value which the donation will give to their individual lands. The direct money, value of the bribe is six millions of dollars, distributed among some fifteen thousand voters, or four hundred dollars a head. In these of Convenience hundred dollars a head. Is there a Congressional district in the Union that could stand a bribe of four hundred dollars a head to each voter. Nor is this even the worst aspect of the bribe swindle. Southern extremists, for ulterior objects of their own. disunion included, availed themselves of their predominance in the Democratic party to drive the nation into an angry sectional strife by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Their great pretext for this was, that the compromise was urjust, ina-much as it made an invidious distinction be tween the two sections, and, as they said, to the great prejudice of the South. This argu-ment consolidated nearly the whole South in their support, and availed many of their fol-lowers, even in the North. If they were to be believed, it was purely obstinate justice and equality between the two sections alone that

they were contending for.

Now, see how this justice and equality have ciety's sake. We doubt whether the men who favor the Tract Society, unless they be those who come from the South, will admit that Slavery is a Christian institution. They would not rise in a public assembly and defend it as such. No; they consider it a wrong which, for certain reasons, very powerful in their own minds, they may not denounce.

Now let us look at this matter of Slavery a moment, and see what it is. In our Southern

The third propulation of only forty thousand, if the people will swallow the Lecompton swindle; but, if they will not submit to that, then they are to be indefinitely postponed until they at tain a population of ninety-three thousand. That is, if you will agree to become a State under the Lecompton Constitution, you may come in with a population of forty thousand; but you shall not come in under any other Constitution with less than ninety-three thousand. Constitution with less than ninety-three thou-States, there are more than three millions of men, women, and children, equal to three times the population of the State of Massachusetts, who are bought and sold and worked like cattle. They are denied the privileges of education. They are whipped and abused at pleasare. Their family relations are no more sacred in the eye of the law than the family relations of the hogs that litter in the pens and roun in the streets. Christian marriage has no sacredness, and parental love no claims, under sand. This is fire-eating justice and equality sacredness, and parental love no claims, under by them, they will use it for the benefit of a is levied by the chiefs of bureaus, to meet the equality. They inaugurate the principle that, after a sectional contest, the victorious section shall use its power for its own exclusive advantage, regardless of justice and equality between the sections. Whatever doubt there may be of the truth of the old maxim, "ho always the best policy," there can be no doubt that such short-sighted dishonesty is always bad policy. "These instructions being taught, do but return to plague their inventors," as the South will find to its sorrow when its own poisoned chalice comes to be presented to its

own lips. It is a waste of national indignation to expend it all upon such small fry as English and Senator Green. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Stephens, are men of talent, educatio refined breeding, and proudly claiming to be honest. 'Tis they, and such as they, who claim to have a character to lose, that should be made to feel the responsibility and shame of this foul bribery swindle.

PREPARE FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION have completed arrangements for publishing and distributing Tracts, Essays, and Speeches, bearing upon the important question now agitating the country.

Most of the Speeches delivered in Congres

during the present session by Republican mem-bers, and also those that may hereafter be delivby the Members of Congress at their own ex pense, but after the adjournment of Congres this responsibility will devolve upon other friend

of the cause. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION AS Washington City stand ready to lend all the as istance in their power. Send in your orders without delay. Address Secretary National Republican Asse

May, 8, 1858. Washington, D. C. FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Greatly Improved Schedule for Summer Travel

Timore and all portions of the West, Southwest, and Northwest of the West, Southwest, and Northwest of the West, Southwest, and Northwest of the West, Southwest, Sou

For Parkersburg and all Stations on the No For Parkersburg and all Stations on the No Firginia Road, take the 10 P. M. train. For the Shillcothe, and other points on the Marietta ake the 10 P. M. train for Parkersburg. FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

TO REPUBLICANS.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ROOMS, Washington, May 8, 1858. In a few months, nearly every Northern State elects her members of the House of Representatives for the next Congress. The portance, to the Republican Party, of securing a majority in that Congress, cannot be overstimated. Indeed, it will be almost an indisensable requisite to success in the next Presilential contest. Shall we have a working majority in the next House of Representatives? If we are to obtain such a result, it will be through strenuous efforts on the part of our friends. We have a wily and unscrupulous enemy to contend with. They have an army of thousands at work, in the shape of postmasters and other officials. Will we remain idle? We trust not.

In order that we may have the majority.

above mentioned, we must secure about thirty

Representatives from the North, over and Representatives from the Property Con-above the number we have in the present Con-Head Lines, but above the number we have in the present Congress. There are about that number of Democratic (so called) members now in Congress from the North, who were elected by majorities under two thousand. Districts thus represented we can and must secure. How are we to do it? This question we propose to answer.

One of the agencies by which this change can be effected is, by a thorough and free distribution, in these mis-represented districts, of the second with the congress of the c tribution, in these mis-represented districts, of such documents as will be best calculated to bring the judgment to right conclusions and the will to just actions on the great political question of the day—the usurpation of the slave power, through the servility and corruptions of the Propagandist party. We need hardly suggest that the present is a most favorable time, in consideration of the chaotic state of the dominant party, to accomplish what we desire. And yet, it care be not taken, this very disruption of the Democratic party may very disruption of the Democratic party may prove the destruction of our own party, as many seem to be relying so confidently in its inuring to our benefit, that they deem it unnecessary to put forth any special effort. To all such we say, beware.

Impressed with the importance of flooding these Administration or Pro-Slavery Congressional districts, at once, with such documents as will aid in accomplishing the objects we desire.

will aid in accomplishing the objects we desire, the National Republican Association at Washington City, which was organized in 1855, solely on the voluntary principle, with no salaried officers or agents, and which published and circulated some 4,000,000 of documents during the last Presidential campaign, have resolved to take this responsibility and labor upon themselves, knowing the truthfulness of the old adage, "that what is everybody's business is nobody's business." In fact, no other organization has the same facilities for the performnce of this work. Here, at the seat of the General Government,

where the Congress of the United States is as-sembled, we have peculiar facilities for getting up political tracts and documents, as, also, through the members of Congress, of obtaining lists of names, and having documents enveloped and sent free of postage, which cannot be afforded elsewhere.

We propose, at this time, to devote our atten-

tion solely to those districts now mis-represented in Congress, relying upon the Republican members of Congress to take all necessary care of their own districts, which, if faithfully attended to, will impose upon them as heavy a tax of time and money as can or ought to be Four copies of any one or more of the above we ask to one addrers for \$9; four copies of sent to one addrers for \$9; four copies of expected of them, and the extent of which but have any just conceptions. But, notwithstanding this great amount of

roluntary service brought to our aid in the en-reloping and circulating of documents, still here are other heavy expenses attending it, which must be paid for-such as printing, paper, and preparation of documents.

Now, in order to carry out our proposed Now, in order to carry out our proposed.
plan of a free circulation of suitable documents in mis-represented Congressional districts, funds must be placed at our disposal for that object.

To SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL BY HENRY STREILENS, F. R. S., of Edit J. P. Nobron, Professor of Scient Scientific and numerous Wood at 1,600 pages, and numerous

The Republican Party has no such ma chinery to put in operation, nor do we think it just and proper that such degrading means should be resorted to in order to raise funds for party purposes. Whatever funds may be used by it for party purposes is the free will offering of a free people in the free States. And to such we now present our case, and appeal for funds, to enable us to carry on the work we have undertaken and in which they have a

ommon interest. We hope every Republican or opponent of the present Administration, whose eye this ap-peal may meet, will consider it personally adessed to him, and will forward, without de lay, whatever sum he may be disposed to con ute, and urge upon his friends

The cause of Freedom demands prompt and efficient action in the part of all her votaries. We need for immediate use \$5,000. Shall we have it?

Contributions may be sent direct to our Sec. retary, (L. Clephane,) or during the session of Congress to any of the Republican members.
All contributions received will be duly acknowledged. B. B. French, President. LEWIS CLEPHANE, Secretary.

TO THE REPUBLICANS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. The Battle for Freedom not yet Won.

A WORK OF PERMANENT VALUE. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS-1856 HAVING received, since the close of the Campaign

AVING received, since the close of the Campaign numerous requests for complete acts of the Specchier and Documents issued by the Republican Association the subscriber is induced to reprint the most important athem in a neat octavo volume of 550 pages. It will be remembered that many of these Speeches and Document were prepared with great care, and contain much valuable statistical and other matter that cannot readily be obtained elsewhere, and, although compiled specially for the Campaign, possess a permanent value, and will be useful for future reference, especially during the next three years.

These Documents and Speeches may be considered a part of the literature of the day.

These Documents and Specches may be considered a part of the literature of the day.

The volume contains twenty-six of the most important Specches delivered in Congress by Republican members together with the Specches of Senator Seward at Albany and Buffalo, his Plymouth Oration, and three delivered during the Campaign, at Detroit, Oswego, and Auburn Also, Weston's standard Documents, entitled — Péou Whites of the South; Southern Slavery Reduces Northern Warges; Who are and who may be Slaves in the ern Wages; Who are and who may be Slaves in the United States? Will the South Dissolve the Union? The Federal Union, it must be Preserved; and Who are Sec-Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee,

Kansas in 1856. A complete History of the Outrages it ansas, not embraced in the Kansas Committee Report y an Officer of the Commission. omeer of the Commission.
sons for Joining the Republican Party. By Judge oot. Organization of the Free State Government in Kansas Id Inaugural Address of Gov. Robinson. The Fugttive Slave Bill of 1850. LEWIS CLEPHANE.

Secretary Republican Association, Nath Era Office, Washington, D. C. A New and Enlarged Edition. THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. A STATISTICAL VIEW THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.

By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn. Compiled from Official Documents. 12mo. Bound in cloth. Price 75 cents. age 12 cents. F any one wishes to know what Slavery has the South, and Freedom for the North, let the ins masterly work. Let him study there figure

I he South, and receive the third study there figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1860, as clean as it has sweep New England in 1866. Men of the South, we beg pore to look calmy and a spassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend. The able editor of the Evening Transcrips, Boston, the ceaks of this work:
"This little book contains a vast amount of inform nave cost a grent deal of laborious research, and it catainly presents arguments in favor of Freedost on ever page. It contains just the kind of information that show the more generally known in all sections of the country we hope there will be a public demand for thousands capies."

Secretary Remullians Acceptation Secretary Republican Asso-Washington, D. C

MELVIN'S AMERICAN GIFT BOOK STORE 333 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Gift worth from 25 cents to \$100 given with ever book sold.

PERSONAL ATTENTION given to filing order sent by mail or otherwise, promptly and impartially.

Liberal arrangements made with agents, and catalogue containing full information, sent free to any address.

To Send for a catalogue.

RMELVIN.

Philadelbuis. Ps. CLEVELAND'S

Compendium of American Literature. JUST PUBLISHED.

C. A J. Biddler, Philadelphia, have just published logically arranged, with Biographical Sketches of the Authors. On the plan of he author's "Compendium of English Literature, chronochem contains 236 duodecimo pages. The volume contains 236 duodecimo pages. Price, in fine blue musin binding, with gilt back; \$1.50 half Arabesque binding and the price and for sale in the styles of binding and at the prices above manes. Postage of each volume when the prices above manes. med. Postage on each volume 24 cents.

RIGHT KIND OF ATTRACTION. TRACT EDITION

OF STOCKTON'S PERIODICAL NEW TESTAMENT, JUST OUT ! ALL COMPLETE !

27 Books, msking 1176 pages, for 75 cents.

BESIDES the ILLUSTRATED EDITION, (50 c
a number, or \$6 in whole) Mr. Stockton has in
sued a CHEAP TRACT EDITION of the New Tr

Now ready, and for sale at T. H. STOCKTON'S

Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office, BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. THE FARMER'S GUIDE. EONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, co bublish the following leading British Pe

2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
3. The North Braish Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Msgazine, (Tory.)
These Periodicals ably represent the three great all parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radut polities forms only one feature of their character Drgans of the most profound writers on Science, Lure, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they are stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being away stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being man, while to the intelligent reader of evidernish a more correct and satisfactory receivent literature of the day, throughout the web possibly obtained from any other source EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British

publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, manual as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum - \$3
For any two of the four Reviews, " - 5 For any two of the four Reviews, For any three of the four Reviews For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and three Reviews For Blackwood and the four Review Payments to be made in all cases in advergent in the State where issued will be r CLUBBING

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Per-above named is \$31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., FIVE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN WANTED. INDUCEMENTS are offered to active men, which venable them to make from \$2 to \$5 per day by sell our Publications. One Agent is wanted in every Cou of the United States. Send for full particulars. Additionally the Country of the United States.

OOK AGENTS' AND PEDLERS' HEADQUARTER LEARY & GETZ, Publishers. No. 224 North Second street, Philadelp

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS. R. TRACY DELORME, the gree

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

(Sugar Coated.) r's Cathartic Pills have been agwhich men have an agwhich men have an agwhich men have an agus stuctions of the internal org to hea thy action, they ren and vigor—health courses a he sick man is well again.

ve them to him whose cumatism in his joints recches with pain; he ery muscle of his body ciple into renewed vigor, to cast our infuse a new vitality into the blood the roses blossom on her cheek, and and, joy bursa from every feature. wasted with worms. Its wan, sic without disguise, and painfully desiring its life away. Its plinched-up no less sleepings, tells the dreadful truevery mother knows. Give it the F sweep these vile parasites from again, and see the ruddy bloom of ing to do these things? Nay, are it this age? And yet they are done as ing to do inese things: Nay, as this age, 2. And yet they are don . Have you the less serious sy pers, they are the easier cured. Headache, Sideache, Heartharn Pnin in the Bowels, Flaidency, Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kind the derangements which these F

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Vashington, D.C., and by all Dealers in A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, venty-five years of age, whose sands arly run out, discovered, while in the

he human race, are east out like the deviates burrow in the brute, and in the sea.

Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for 18

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS. RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health few days, after many years of great nervous is anxious to make known the means of cure.

That stamped And what we for But proved u We read with o That living do Nor feared to te That hid our o In scorn, And when in pa Dead-white in The Past grew Our souls mor I kiss thine eyes
I kiss thy bose
Dear friend, I ne At rest, ca Ah, me! What Lie in a midni

lown the deep c That Love's fu While golden sta Float upward So ful!-Hope sta And Love o'eri Hushed He Oh! loved-once! For sadly oft, we what scarce is
For loving once is
And full content Lest Heaven take

She trembled w Heart, fille LIFE The Effect of the Regulations in on Yankees—The With the Corps elly Treated by I H.—Professor I ted and Remun Fashions. the Editor of the The new political eration throughout enforces them with police stations in

Paris, in the provin

contiers, have all d

ber the gend'armes

arned that the pr daily takes many p for the interior of A taken from their begeons to await trans The present pass most vexatious that impossible either to without a passport i olerable nuisance t France as much as culated to benefit th The stock exchange excitement, in rumors cause it sidd esult of all the rese s fathomed. Every

ole under this arbitra

The pressis, as I

pletely garged. The

look must like our c

being filed with adv

The Independance aper as the Constit weeks. The o thout control, and Le Courrier des Et fork. That paper e anti-republica rance; it portrays e unquestionable epublic. It son ir amusement, th official Government those favorite a state Unis as a amorality, whilst a account of some ed in France, far e entioned in the C re could balance t nitted in France a former would unque

The guillotine in play here as the tra the world is now co ble quality is exceed quality is exceed quality is exceed the world as the tra nn's is now univer fall sobriquet. Ye compliments, the gians in Paris are in anti- specially whiled, in embroidere works of Imperial court ball; and she of the state of our disent Democratic far to be of short of the time of the Congress is not yet of the members has been some the congress is not yet of the members has been some the pointed Viceroy Mr. Hansaman, was with the Corporation of fance, making solders, in which the Corporation of the Danu list whispered to the pointed Viceroy Mr. Hansaman, was with the Corporation of fance, making solders, in the corporation of the Danu list whispered to pointed Viceroy Mr. Hansaman, was with the Corporation of fance, making solders, in the corporation of the Danu list whispered to the Danu list whispered to pointed Viceroy Mr. Hansaman, was with the Corporation of fance, making solders, in the control of the Danu list whispered to the Danu list whispered to provide the Danu list was the Danu list whispered to provide the Danu list was the Danu list whispered to provide the Danu list was the Danu list whispered to provide the Danu list was the Danu list wa